This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

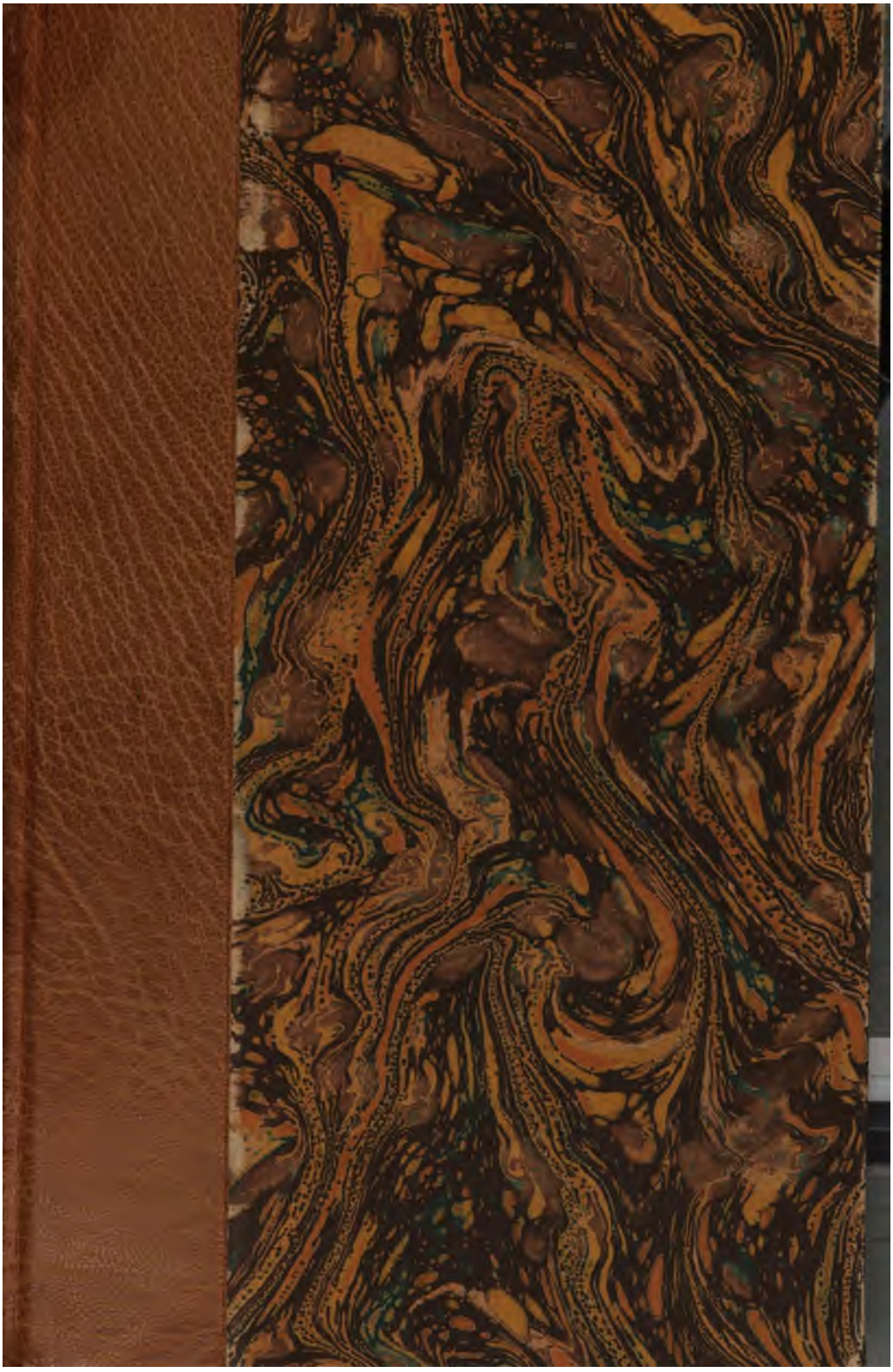
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

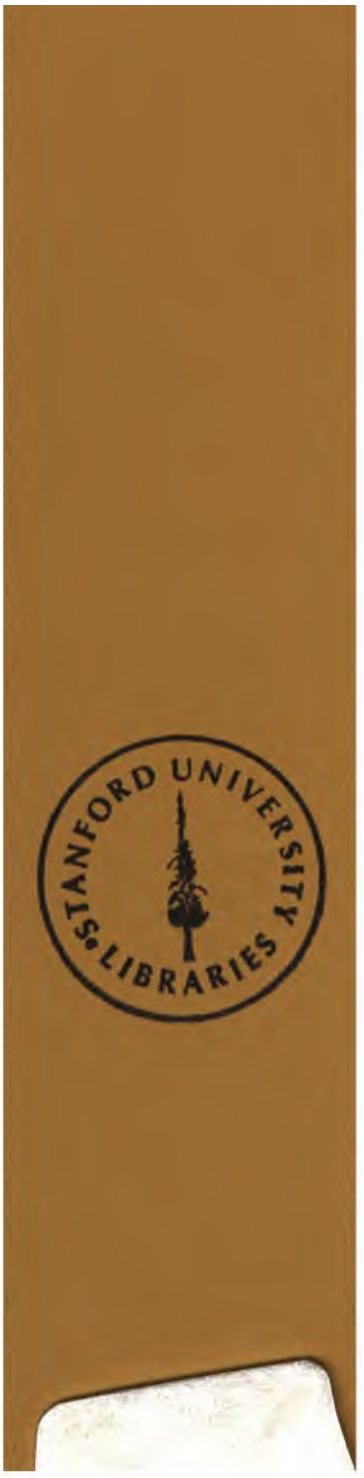
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`




STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

ECONOMICA:

A STATISTICAL MANUAL

FOR THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

..... The legislature ought to make the people happy.
Aristotle on government.

....." Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas."

CITY OF WASHINGTON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.

1806.

E331
B65

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *to wit:*

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and six, Samuel Blodget, junior, of the said district, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book the right whereof he claims as author, but for the benefit in trust for the free education fund of the university founded by GEORGE WASHINGTON, *in his last will; the title of which book is in the following words, to wit:* "ECONOMICA, *a Statistical Manual for the United States of America,*" *in conformity to an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "an act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."*

G. *DENEALE,* CLERK
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

NOTE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

BEING in the habit, for many years, of giving away my annual statistical tables for the United States, I am not, by a change of pecuniary circumstances, reconciled to profit from the result of such interesting inquiries; for, however successful, they have in the pursuit afforded much consolation: hence, without consulting you, gentlemen, I have presumed to give a part of your money to the free education fund of WASHINGTONIA. I have also, for this sublime object, secured the profit, if any there may be, on any future edition of this work.

SAMUEL BLODGET, JUNIOR.

The blanks opposite the feet of each column of the general statistical tables, are left to be filled with a pen, with the result of future years.

ERRATA. Corrected.

Page 6, line 34, for *addition*, read edition.
24, line 3, for *L'Infant*, read L'Enfant.
30, line 6, for *Montgomery*, read Morgan.
33, 4th line from the bottom, for *Constitution*, read Constellation.
34, line 22, after the word *not*, read *to*.
58, sixth column of the table, year 1804, for "810,500," read 310,500.
68, for public lands, see page 201, corrected.
70, last column of the table, 2d line, for "500,000,000," read 5,000,000.
78, third column of the table, for *Congress*, read Census.
128, line 8, for "85,000,000," read 87,000,000.
147, line 10, for *their facile money*, read the circulations of Britain.

INDEX.

page

ADAMS, JOHN, his speech 34
Adams, John, vice president, 31
——— active in obtaining the western lands & fisheries 90
Adams, John, president U. S. 33
America, statistic account of 11
Aristotle's opinion of money 144
America, discovery and chronology of . . . 25, 36
Africans, slaves, opinions of 1, 80, 89
———Increase and decrease of population . 79
Anderson, Mr. quoted 82
Agriculture . . . 83 to 98
Anonymous letter to the army 190
Austria, statistic account of 11
Asia, statistic account of . 11
Africa, statistic account of 11
Academies, U. S. . . . 60
Bakewell, Mr. a rural economist 1
Banks, list of U. S. (see note S. T.) 159, 160
Bank of England capital . 161
——— of Amsterdam . . 161
——— notes 66
Blackstone, Sir William, on public debt 169
Births and deaths . . 75, 85
Buffon, Count de, quoted . 76
Burke, Edmund, his description of American seamen 3
Batavia, statistic account of 11

page

Britain, statistic account of 11
Britain, income of . . . 176
Bridges, toll 62
Cultivated lands, price of . 60
Canal navigation 99
——— purchase therein by government, recommended 101
China, statistic account of . 11
Census of 1753 . . . 73, 90
——— of 1800 . . . 71, 72
Colleges, U. S. 60
Chronology, American 25 to 35
Codfishery, noted 8
Constitution U. S. . . . 40
Constitutions of the states . 56
Common sense, quoted . 168
Custom-house balances 125, 127 128
Connecticut, constitution of 56
Carolina state constitution . 56
Civil list expenses . . . 66
Denmark, population of, &c. 11
Derne captured by general Eaton, &c. 36
Decatur, lieutenant . . . 36
Dwelling houses U. S. . . 58
Deaths, annual U. S. . . . 58
Delaware state constitution 56
Debt, public, of Britain 171, 173
——— American . 66, 185, 187
Europe, population of . . 11
England, money in . . . 146
Exports, American 108 to 127
Eaton, general 36

page

Expenditures, U. S. . . . 66
Expenditure, how different from circulations . . . 53
Free persons U. S. . . . 58
Foreign migrations to the U. States 58
Franklin, Dr. his statistical views in 1755 73
France, money in . . . 146
——— receipts and expenses of 180
——— statistic account of 11
Foreign merchandise exported 64
Gallatin, Mr. his correct opinion of the public lands 194
——— of the increase of public wealth 200
Gardner, Dr. his views of a national debt 168
Gardens, &c. U. S. . . . 60
Gee, Mr. alarms the British 125
Green, general, victory gained by 30
Holland, money in . . . 146
Horses, number of . . . 60
Hume recommends a sponge for British debt 175
Hamilton, Alexander, resigns from the treasury . 33
Helvetia, statistic account of 11
Imports, merchandise . . 62
Jay, John, active in preserving the fisheries and obtaining the western lands . 90
——— negociates a peace with Britain 33
Independence, American, foretold 9
Internal revenue . . 64, 131
Impost, U. S. 64
Income of Great Britain . 176
Improved lands, total U. S. 60
Increase and decrease of slaves 79
Jefferson, Mr. president U. S. 34

page

Jefferson, Mr. explains the constitution . 19
——— appointed vice president of the U. States, 1797 33
——— for a check on depreciation . . 19
——— an active friend to the fisheries U. S. . . . 90
Jurisprudence U. S. . . . 37
Insurance companies . . 64
Kentucky, constitution of . 56
Kaims, lord, his prophetic opinion of America 9
——— his opinion of members of parliament . . . 16
Lands, public, observations on . . . 68
——— sales of . . 68
Legislation, spirit of . . . 38
Letter, anonymous, to the army 190
Letter to a member of congress 9
Lots in Washington, great sacrifice of, in 1802 . . 10
Louisiana purchased . . . 35
——— product of . . . 97
Labour, price of 64
Montesquieu quoted . . . 37
Maryland, constitution of . 56
Meadow land U. S. . . . 60
Militia, accounts of . 62, 105
Migrations to and from states 78
Mortality bills . . . 76, 77
Marriages more early in America than in Europe 74
Massachusetts, constitution 56
Money meters . . 186, 197
Morgan, general, defeats superior forces at Cowpens 30
Montgomery, general, killed 28
Madison, James, first promoted the order for the present constitution . . 31
Merchandise imported . . 62
——— exported . . 64

page
Merchants, character of 102, 103
Money, U. S. 66
N. see note, exports . .
New Hampshire, state constitution of 56
North Carolina, do. . . 56
New Jersey, do. . . 56
New York, do. . . 56
Nicholson's journal quoted 147
Naval architects, American 104
Naval officers, American . 104
Navy U. S. 62, 106
Obituary U. S. . . . 58, 76
Ohio state, constitution of 56
Old constitution U. S. described 193
Order of the treasury U. S. 138
Office, post, revenue . . 62
P. note . . . . . .
Price, Dr. quoted 199
Pinto, Mr. de, on circulation 146
Prussia, statistic account of 11
Pennsylvania, constitution of 56
Philosophic society, American, founded 1769 . . .
Pitt, Mr. statement of British income 176
Price of lands 60
Petty, Sir William, quoted 76
Paine, Thomas, on a public debt 168
Public debt, Sir Wm. Blackstone on . . 169
——— American, statement of . 66, 70 184, 185, 187
——— funding 189, 193
Potomack 95
Product of agriculture U. S. 95
Plato, a merchant . . . 102
Pinckney, Mr. minister to France 33
Portugal, money in . . . 146
——— statistic account of 11
Panza, Sancho, opposed to *direct* taxation 18
Quesnai, Mr. du, his opinions supported in part by Dr. Smith, opposed . . 7
Russia, statistic account of 11
Roads, turnpike . . . .
Rebellion in Massachusetts 13
Rhode Island, constitution of 56
Regular army during the war for independence . 129
Return or parliamentary memorandum 14
Revenue 134, 64
Roman road 4,080 miles . 100
——— statistic account . 11
Receipts, total U. S. . . . 64
Smith, Dr. Adam 7
Stocks, public . . 198, 199
Statistical table, American 57
to . . . 68
——— European, &c. 11
Sea, product of . 111, 119, 120
Slaves 58, 79, 80, 81
Simpson's science revived, quoted 101
Specie, universal table of . 146
——— its depreciation 147, 142
Payments under the government requisitions . . . 137
Spain, statistic account of . 11
Stocks, American (see statistical table . . . 57
——— statements . 198, 199
Sheep, price of 147
Spain, money in 146
Sinking fund, observations on 188
Sweden, statistic account of 11
Seamen, U. S. 62
——— character of . . 3
Table, general statistical . 57
Truxton, commodore . . 33
Total population U. S. 58, 196
——— increase . . . 58, 196
Treasury U. S. cash in . . 68
Treasury, order of the U. S. 138
Tennessee, constitution of . 56
Tournay, circulation at . 146
Turkey, statistic account of 11

	page
Tons, shipping U. S. .	62, 107
Valuation, U. S. total . .	68
Variation of money .	64, 142
Virgil quoted	16
Voltaire's opinion of circulation and debt . . .	168
Views of a national debt .	168
Vermont, constitution of .	56
Virginia, constitution of .	56
Valuation, personal . . .	89
University, national, founded by Washington . .	34
Vessels of war U. S. .	62, 106
Washington, George, when born . . .	26
——— his letter on agriculture &c.	94
Washington, founded national university	34
——— dies! . . .	34
War with Tripoli . . .	35
Washington city . .	22, 103
Washington, G. Custis, his letter (see appendix.)	
Wayne, general, ...	33
——— defeats the Indians, 1794 . . .	33
Wheat, price of	64
Xenophon complains of the inattention of senators .	16
Y, note, to sinking fund . .	201
York, New, constitution of	56
Z, note, to public lands and lots	201

LIST OF TABLES, viz.

	page
Statistic of Europe . . .	11
Representatives in congress	49
Constitutions, state and U. S.	56
General statistic	56
Comparative statistic . .	70
Census 1790, 1800, . .	71, 72
Ditto 1753, ...	73
Males and females U. S. .	75
Births and deaths U. S. .	75
Ditto and Europe . .	76, 77
State population & migration	78
Persons to a mile in each state	78
Miles to each state . . .	78
Increase in 10 years . .	78
Progress and acme of popul.	88
Valuation of persons . .	89
Total consumption U. S. .	90
Product of agriculture U. S.	97
For canals (blank) . . .	99
Militia returns	105
Navy	106
Tons and impost U. S. .	107
Annual consumption of foreign articles	109
Duties, revenue, &c. . .	110
Summary exports for 1805	111
Classic summary of exports	119
Do. comparative 1790 to 1804	122
Do. of all the troops employed in the revolutionary war	129
Do. of the internal revenue	131
Particulars of receipts and expenses	133
Of requisitions by congress	137
Of prices current U. S.	142, 147
Of gold and silver universal	146
Of banks U. S. . .	159, 160
Of British debts . .	171, 172
Do. income	176
France, revenue and expenses of	180
American debt . .	185, 187
Different views of the debt of the U. S.	187
Total valuation U. S. .	196
The effects of men & money	197
Stockholders in the U. States	198
Funds, banks, &c. .	198, 199

PREFATORY ADDRESS.

..... IT is the duty of every STATIST, to take cognisance of every thing that can in the least affect the physical or moral character of individuals as well as of the nation.

..... "*If the people of United America, desire either a distinguished rank among the nations of the earth, and to ornament the page of universal history, for the benefit of posterity, or domestic tranquility and happiness, they must deserve, and thus they will acquire a national character.*"

THERE are interesting points in the character of all animals, possessed by nature with nervous inclinations and energetic actions, differing from the rest of their kind; and these dispositions and actions can be reproduced by attentive selections. It is therefore the duty of a good shepherd, or the manager of every flock, to improve from the first hints the race committed to his charge. Hence, by careful attention, are the frequent reproductions to perpetuate the race horse, the swift grey hound, the heroic game cock, and that invaluable animal that yields the principal staple of British commerce. Hence the honors due to *Bakewell*, a name illustrious in the annals of British husbandry, for having opened a new path to the perfection of rural economy.

Mr. Jefferson, in his philosophic inquiry, has proved, that there are distinguishing points to be found in the *African*, that differ so widely from other traits in our aboriginal American, that no one can be long at a loss to define them, or to decide in favor of the latter as a more sublimely interesting creature; though with less gaiety of heart, he may be the less amiable of the two at the first interview.

The American people, though chiefly of British descent, are the offspring of a bold, adventurous race from every part of Europe. The enterprizing commercial spirit they inherit from their parents, exhibits itself in every shape, in every action. As it is always a mark of a vigorous mind, wherever we may meet a native willingness to encounter the perils of the ocean, and in far distant lands to seek the meed of fortune or of fame, it is therefore by no means extraordinary, that we are a nation *of choice spirits*, except alas! in the *alloy* of our African slaves. It would be marvellous, indeed, if we were not, *what we are*, proud *enough* of our country and of ourselves. Our citizens are in general too much disposed to be *of all trades*, therefore they seldom excel in any art or science that may require intense study or long and close application. Hence we have yet no original book on *political economy*. We are indebted to the

character of our fathers for our enterprizing vivacity, and more, perhaps, to the natural result of *a perfect freedom*, and the widely extended field or range that our happy country affords, and that we delight to enjoy.*

We may refer to the actions of our forefathers with the original Americans, for a test of our martial character; or to the actions in our revolutionary war, at Lexington, at Trenton, at Benington, at *Kings mountain*, &c. for the conduct of our militia. The modes of fighting at the two last places, *are new*, and the last, (see Gordon's history) WILL ALWAYS SUCCEED AGAINST SUPERIOR NUMBERS of the BEST TROOPS THAT EUROPE CAN BOAST, until our active young men *forget*, that they can advance and retire at pleasure, with more rapidity in our rough country, than any regular troops, and that they are THE FIRST MARKS-MEN IN THE WORLD. This may happen in a few years, if we neglect to import more, on our original plan, of *choice spirits* from Europe, to keep up the *tone of nerve* in posterity; for which, *it is believed we are remarkable*, and from which we are falling off by an increase in the mixture with *the very dregs* of the slavery of Africa, which we so imprudently continue to import.

As it is not generally known, it cannot be too often mentioned, to the honor of our marine, that our merchants and captains have long pursued a kind of *mamaluke system*, of selecting fine young lads from every part of the world, to add to our marine. Hence, chiefly by the enticing efforts of our commercial and naval gentlemen, the marine product by migration, is more than six per centum per annum, on the entire number of our seamen, over and above their own offspring at home. In this view our seamen are of *inestimable* benefit to their country; but as the character of our Americans will come with a better grace from a respectable foreigner, we quote the following portrait of American enterprise on the ocean, drawn by Edmund Burke, in a speech delivered in the house of commons two and thirty

---

* A New England farmer having finished his attention to autumnal duties, thought of going to Europe to dispose of the timber cut from his last *new field*, *as captain and owner of his sloop*. His eldest sons received the following orders, to be observed during his absence: "John you may work in the smith's shop till you have iron shod the plow, and the cart wheels you have made, after which you may either build a saw or grist mill for yourself, on your own place. If I should not return in three months, you may repair and adjust the old quadrant, and take charge of the old sloop, after you have new decked her Joseph will help you spin the new rigging the sloop will want, after he has finished the loom for your mother to weave a top-sail; on which, after turning the rounds for the spinning-wheel, he may plow the old field, and then go on a voyage to Labradore for cod, or a whaling to Falklands Island, just as he likes. You must *take command* of the sloop yourself, load her for the West Indies, unless you find that governor Phillips's last prices will do for young stock, and provisions, if so go to New Holland, and I shall be home, *God willing*, to welcome your return. My son Joseph it is time to leave off making wooden clocks and fiddles; tan the hides and make shoes for the family." This is not beyond the character of the people, however it may agree in the minutiæ with any known incidents.

years since. This is a people who our unthinking farmers would persuade to abandon the ocean, who while (as the author says) in the gristle exhibited such wonderful enterprise for the general weal.

"As to the wealth which the colonies have drawn from the sea by their fisheries, you had all that matter fully opened at your bar. You surely thought these acquisitions of value, for they seemed even to excite your envy; and yet the spirit by which that enterprising employment has been exercised, ought rather, in my opinion, to have raised your esteem and admiration. And pray, sir, what in the world is equal to it? Pass by the other parts, and look at the manner in which the New England people have of late carried on the whale fishery. Whilst we follow them among the tumbling mountains of ice, and behold them penetrating into the deepest frozen recesses of Hudson's bay, and Davis's streights; whilst we are looking for them beneath the arctick circle, we hear that they have pierced into the opposite region of polar cold; that they are at the Antipodes, and engaged under the frozen serpent of the south. Falkland's island, which seemed too remote and romantic an object for the grasp of national ambition, is but a stage and resting place to their victorious industry. Nor is the equinoctial heat more discouraging to them, than the accumulated winter of both poles. We know that while some of them draw the line and strike the harpoon on the coast of Africa, others run the longitude, and pursue their gigantic game along the coast of Brazil. No sea but what is vexed with their fisheries. No climate that is not witness to their toils. Neither the perseverance of Holland, nor the activity of France, nor the dexterous and firm sagacity of English enterprize, ever carried their most perilous mode of hardy industry to the extent to which it has been pursued by this recent people; a people who are still in the gristle, and not yet hardened into manhood."

The character of a country or a nation is rarely drawn with an impartial hand. Who would wish to be the cold hearted animal, with no partial feeling; no bias for his COUNTRY, or his COUNTRYMEN? Perhaps it is better for those who may have formed a mean opinion of the United States, to read the *philanthropic* delineations of *Dr. Morse*, *Dr. Ramsay*, *of a Cooper*, *a Marshall*, or of the amiable and accomplished *Mrs. Warren*. But for our own improvement, and to correct excessive self love, our youth may find *an alloy* in the misanthropic caricatures by *Abbe Mably*, by *Weld*, *Parkinson*, *Volney!* "*et tu Brute*" Anacreon *Moore!!!* for there are shades of truth in some parts of these pictures, which, like *Dr. Swift's Yaho*, may place our real faults in a light so disgusting as to provoke the efforts for amendment. Our faults arise chiefly from the ease with which we gain a subsistence. Our excitements to labour are so few, that this melancholy truth is often highly injurious both to our mental and bodily health, particularly in the interior of our country, or wherever our idle youth can too easily call on a *slave* to change their apparel, from mere indolence. It is said, but we hope from very limited au-

thority, that there are parents in the United States, who give a young slave to each of their children at an early age, long before their arrival to years of discretion: over this slave the infants are permitted, and sometimes encouraged, to exercise an unpardonable tyranny. And even where the caprice common to spoiled children is less wanton and cruel in its effects, the whites, by never doing any thing for themselves, while they have a slave always within call, are sometimes reared *without hands*, or rather with two useless *left hands*; and hence the love for idleness incident to neglected nature, pervades through life. In consequence of this improvident mode of rearing mere *helpless animals*, instead of MEN and WOMEN, narcotics and stimulating drams in the morning, are said to be taken even by children! and young persons in the prime of life, who are often not ashamed to be seen reclining on a matrass *at mid day*, without having made a single useful exertion in the morning!! It is also reported, (indeed we wish these stories may have come from the moon only, along with the flaming lava recently found to puzzle our philosophers, and that they may have no nearer foundation; we, however, give the tales as they exist;) it is said that there are fine young men, fully grown, who have never done any thing to deserve a good name; who though born to affluence, and one day to the controul of valuable estates, have yet to learn how every part of their business is to be effected, or to trust to an idle, worthless *overseer*, as the *negro driver* is called, who has the meanness of spirit to prefer this situation to the care of *his own farm!* while there are prime lands to sell at 2 dollars the acre, in a better climate than the one in which he is content *to pillage his idle employer*, and to incur the eternal hatred of the sable gang subject to his tyranny. Is it to be wondered, that with such management, the Abbe Mably should suppose, that in time, the lands of the south, deprived of their nutritive particles, and never replenished, should finally become a floating desert, like the sands of Arabia, or those now in the vicinity of long lost Carthage! Balbec! and Palmyra! Theseare indeed shocking reports, and possibly, no further true than those which state, that the young men of this description, spend much of their time in gambling, cock fighting, in horse racing, &c. and that the young ladies of the same country, are almost as idle and as helpless as the gentlemen. A traveller has told us, that *he knew where* there were families, in which the young ladies danced every evening, till the approach of the morning; and hence, after a late breakfast, they were often seen reclining on a sopha, or a bed, with palid cheeks and swollen eyes, amused by a worthless novel, written by some abandoned catch-penny wretch, with the intent to excite in indolence, a bent to immorality; by which the brains of these unhappy young ladies have sometimes been so bewildered, as to mistake a mere coxcomb (as idle, and *O tempora!* as worthless as themselves) for an accomplished gentleman! and for *a fit husband!!!* Gracious powers! can this be true? We appeal to common sense to assist us to refute such abominable, such infamous libels, against

the fair fame of our charming country women. How, in the name of wonder, can these things happen, when our country abounds with the best moral and highly entertaining writings of the age, to inform and correct the mind? And do not all our amiable, discreet, and virtuous mothers, know what books are proper for their lovely offspring? And have we not our full share of the most exemplary clergymen, whose moral sermons are replete with such classic purity, that genius and science may doat forever on their hallowed lips? Are not the social virtues their continual theme, and enforced by that enthusiastic power that is alone the life and soul of eloquence? If these were not continually pouring forth in exalted strains, their inspired sentiments and refined wisdom, in favour of that true morality, that is alone the attendant of celestial and terrestrial happiness, we might be led to suppose it were possible for a few young married men to be disgusted with home, from sore disappointment at having wedded an helpless, idle doll, for an helpmate, who in truth knew nothing of good housewifery. But who ever hears of such *things, now a days?* or of *real* gentlemen, who in their sober senses would marry such trumpery, if it were to be found? Or what father would ever give his consent to match an amiable, an industrious, and truly accomplished daughter, with the *stalking effigies only* of the divine image, and scarce a single manly qualification?

These things are so much opposed to the dictates of common sense, we are determined to be cautious how we admit such horrible tales to disgrace our *manual*; for even if such a pair as we, *heaven forgive us!* have attempted to describe, should ever be found, they surely would not be permitted to remain in our highly improving country.

Already we can boast of our polished DIAMONDS in a WEST, a COPELEY, a TRUMBULL, a STUART, who in lustre have rivaled the first artists in Europe. A list of the names of those who have ornamented the age with their literary and universally scientific talents, would not be doing justice, unless we were able to delineate their respective virtues: many of these have the more praise for being bred and self taught, in our yet unsettled countries,

> "Where many a gem of purest ray serene,
> *Dark groves conceal and rugged mountains bear;*
> And many a flower is born to blush unseen,
> And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

The evils that were the result of slavery are daily lessening; nor are those that arise from a defect in education so dangerous as they were, except in some *few* instances in our legislative bodies, where, indeed, "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing."

Reader, if you are a traveller, you may possibly have heard of a legislative body, *sometimes* convened *near* Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, that with an overflowing treasury, have yet done comparatively nothing for PUBLIC SCHOOLS, lest their offspring should presume to

rival their sapient fathers. If you should hear this, I pray you, if possible, not to give ear to such a scandalous tale, but rather record in your journal the noble example of Connecticut, where the most ample provision is made for the rising generation. As learning, since the days of Jack Cade, has become of such importance, that even the profligate and disorganizing Godwin could write in its favour, no doubt a few years will greatly extend the principles in our new countries; for on these must finally depend the moral fitness, and the purity and correctness of the *Amor patria* we hope to inculcate, with the love of posthumous and virtuous fame, a contempt for idleness and for mean, personal and sensual gratifications; and for riches, except those wherewith to do good; and with these, a *Spartan* contempt of danger and of death....such as we saw exhibited in our glorious contest for freedom; and such as our gallant countrymen have recently evinced in passing the Lybian desert, and before the walls of Tripoli and of Derne. With *such sons!* it is easy to increase the number of our fair CORNELIAS, who whenever called to exhibit their most precious jewels, will parade a smiling flock of cherubs; such as now form the celestial choir in paradise. Who can speak the joys of the father of such children, educated by such a wife, who lives and moves but for her beloved charge? The too happy husband and father of such a family, enjoys a supreme felicity that bids defiance to all the powers of language.

A republic or commonwealth, formed chiefly of such citizens, may soon become invulnerable from abroad, while at home they realize in peace their blissful millennium.

And why may not our posterity enjoy this state of happiness, if we continue firm to our constitution, and go on to increase in all the peaceful arts, and to extend our *minor schools*; and to complete in due time the great combining fabric, founded by Washington, in his last will? This, his noble university, is now doubly secured, both by the compound interest of his own donation, and by the sums daily increasing from the hands of all his voluntary friends. The names of all these will be added to the next edition of this work, which will be published for the sole benefit of the *free education fund to the university of Washington.*

We cannot yet boast of the progress of improved agriculture, or *neat husbandry*, much beyond the verge of our *commercial* cities and towns, or beyond the common walk of *the busy animating train*, to whom the world are solely indebted for its existence. See Anderson, on national industry, and every enlightened statist, on these subjects.

The happy effect of commerce to originate and improve *agriculture* and *horticulture*, where mere planting, on a confined scale, was only known, is a secret of modern date, or known to a few only, till within 30 years; before which time, as Dr. Adam Smith tells us, there were two classes of *economists*, distinguished by their tenets. The creed of one sect was called the *commercial system;* and that of the other, the *agricultural system.* They only served to puzzle

each other. For example, the one made the labourer in the earth the only PRODUCTIVE biped. Dr. Adam Smith, taking for his mode the great common place book of Montesquieu, drew together a mass of excellent materials, in a smaller compass than had ever been done, except by the editors of an Encyclopedia. On the mass of information the economist may generally rely, wherever he only borrows; but if ever Dr. Smith offers to give advice, he does it too much at random. For example, what could be more dangerous, than for a bank to issue five times the amount of its capital, in paper? A *run* would ruin nine banks in ten, proceeding to such a dangerous speculative length. It is equally dangerous to take his opinion at either end of his work, on the subject of the variation of money; for he differs from himself in this, as in many other parts of his work, on other important subjects. The mind of an able statist should resemble the proboscis of a noble elephant; it should be feelingly alive to every thing, and yet all powerful; it should perceive the smallest defect in the parts, while it fully combines the whole of the most extensive plan, or the most sublimely comprehensive machine. In short, it is said, "*it should be able either to pick up pins, or to tear up a forest by the roots.*" Dr. Smith could pick up pins, but when he attempted more, he sometimes left confusion worse confounded. He charges the great *Colbert* with being at the head of a commercial plan, opposed to the interest of agriculture, on the nonsensical evidence of a set of theoretic recluse, who wanted to make the world believe that there was an *agricultural interest* opposed to the *commercial interest* of a country. These theorists asserted, that *the labourer*, or the *stimulated agent*, only was entitled to the honorable name of the PRODUCTIVE CLASS; that all other men, *except the land holders!* were mere drones in the hive, and in fact *useless*, for *their reasoning leads at last to this.* How a land holder could be included in such a scheme, or in such a list of agents *for subsistence only*, and fishermen left out, it is difficult to imagine; but consistency is out of the view of such theorists, nor is it possible for us to find an apology for their nonsense. The entire agency for the PRODUCTIONS for animal food, involves all these elements, viz. air, heat, and moisture, in contact with an heterogeneous mould, for the base of the tree or plant to be produced. But labour is not always necessary to the *production* of food for our subsistence; wild fruit and roots, as well as fish and game, may often support savages; and if ever labour is frequently employed, *it is no where voluntary.* See page 50, for the exciting causes, &c. To admit *that labour only is to be honored*, it should be proved that it required no impetus, no main spring. The plough should go without the driver; and the labourer should have no stimulating object in view. He should work of himself, for the love of industry alone. But we have found that in the present state of things, money, *commerce and the arts*, are the principal stimuli to a healthy and happy portion of agricultural labour. There is often a little planting done *by the female savages only*, where commerce has never been; but it never was

known to deserve the name of agriculture, till the *commercial busy train* had a footing on the spot. Hence there are districts in our country, where, as none but pedlars in trade have yet been, there is yet no high cultivation. A state must be generally commercial, before the labour of one fourth of the inhabitants will procure food for the whole, with the same ease and with more health and happiness than where four fifths of the inhabitants, with no other employment than planting, have but little food to spare, and are daily ruining the soil by slovenly inattention to almost every point of correct agriculture. Although it is yet to be determined how many families may be maintained by the agricultural labour of one, it is nevertheless certain, that where one family produces enough, on an average, for three families, there is more wealth, health, and harmony, than where less is done. Our cod fishermen usually take subsistence enough for 10 to 20 persons, annually. In the herring fishery there is much more done; but the season for this productive branch is of short duration.

In our next book, we will endeavor to shew the *portion* of *agriculturalists*, and of the *commercial stimulating train*, that are best suited together for the interest and happiness of the whole of any commonwealth. To do this, without a detail of the necessary facts, will do nothing to convince the mind of any who may want faith in *a novel attempt*, which we presume, is of the first importance to any student of UNIVERSAL ECONOMY.

We have endeavored, in our *little book*, to embrace every statistical point yet in our power, and regret that the novelty of the ground has taken up more of our time than we expected. As *pioneers* in a good cause, we shall rejoice if we make the path easier to our followers, who will be careful to avoid the difficulties to which they may observe we were unavoidably subjected. If health should permit, our next attempt shall widen and make smoother the path we have chosen, for the benefit of all future travellers.

With an unconquerable prejudice for every thing AMERICAN, we shall not shine in our *assumed* office as CENSORS; but as we have yet no constitutional officers of this description, *who will fill this blank?* Many members of congress dare not do it: hence their circular letters are often filled with the most absurd flattery. We own we have sought for faults, and if we have found any, they are only such as may be easily amended.

"Satius est supervacua discere quam nihil."
CICERO.

"Parum mihi placent eæ litereæ quæ ad virtutem doctoribus nihil profuerunt."
SALLUST.

To ********** *esquire, a young member of congress.*

RESPECTED FRIEND,

IN obedience to your request, we have endeavoured to add our mite to the *small stock* of your selected information, from the materials we have collected for a larger work, embracing the economy of the civilized world, as far as 20 years attention to the subject may have enabled us to extend our too limited powers for inquiry. To answer your first question we do not go *as usual* to Greek or Roman authority, lord KAIMES has given the essence of both, in telling us that "PATRIOTISM IS THE CORNER STONE OF CIVIL SOCIETY;" that no nation ever became great without it; and when it is extinguished, the most powerful nation is on the high road to dissolution. The same learned gentleman was one of the first who published the following sentiment:

"The *North* American colonies are in a prosperous condition, increasing rapidly in population and in opulence; the colonists have THE SPIRIT OF A FREE PEOPLE, their population will exceed that of Britain and Ireland in less than a century. If they then chuse to be independent, every advantage will be on their side, as the attack must be by sea and from a great distance; thus delivered from foreign yoke, it is not difficult to see what kind of government they will chuse. *A people animated by the blessings of liberty, will not incline to royalty.*" Kaimes's sketches, 1769.

It will be found highly gratifying, if you take up a mercators chart of North America, and see how admirably the present and permanent seat for the general government is adapted for the general convenience, as the HEART or common center of the union, whenever the whole of North America may unite, as they will do, by purchase or otherwise, in due time; for we find by the present temper of the Louisianians, and of all the emigrants who have visited us since our independence, that the natural affection of all rational men for *the best social system that ever was formed*, increases daily. Hence whenever an inflated partizan wishes to inflict the deepest wound on the feelings of his political opponent, he tells him, "*you will endanger the union!*" well knowing that this is a more dreadful prophecy, or imprecation, than any other in the American vocabulary, but of no more meaning than the coquetry of a love sick girl, who may tell the swain she doats on, *we must part forever!* There is not a man in America, of sound mind, who does not think with our Washington. See his inestimable valedictory on this subject. It is very true that this belief is opposed by many writers in the old world, but by only those who had *an interest* in the assertion. The commercial and combining principles that daily gain ground in our country, teach us how to estimate the value of our union by infallible rules. By these we know, that if our congress had done their duty during the last 14 years, we should have been nearly twice as rich in the total

valuation of all our property, (see page 198) and of course, strong enough to have made all the European nations, at least, *civil to us*; for in reality, it is not their interest to disturb us. The more capital we obtain on loan, *to a certain extent*, from Europe, the more industrious and the more pacific are our inclinations. If, perchance, we had obtained too much, it could do no more harm, than when there is a little more oil applied to a creaking wheel than was wanted.... No loss would have attended the circumstance, for it would have raised the price of our lands, pledged for the redemption of all loans, in a compound ratio of increase for any *attainable* sum. Therefore, it will be astonishing to posterity, that our political fathers should not have inquired into the state of the body politic, committed to their charge. If the *vital fluid*, (money,) was too languid in *circulation*, they ought to have prescribed a remedy.

If the innumerable wheels in the complicated machinery of commerce, complain or stop, for want of the *essential oil of all industry*, they should provide more in due season.

There was but one opinion on these subjects during our war for independence; nor till the unfortunate disagreement on the mode of funding the war debt, and on the best site for the federal city, did any member of congress oppose the *true interest of his country*, from mere party spleen. The effects of this party spleen has been, to cost the country an immense sum in the private sacrifices of bankrupt enterprize, as well as in the difference of price for public property, both in the western territory, and in the unseasonably *forced* sales of public lots in the city of Washington, in the summer of . Before this, the city lots were esteemed worth 200 to 800 each, and actually sold at auction for those prices; but by that improvident sale, above a million was lost to the public and to the most active friends to their country, who believed with Washington, that the union was not secure till our country had *a heart*, as well as *a head* and *arteries* also, *in roads and canals*, of easy communication, for the health of the body politic, which without these must be *a monstrous lusus naturæ*. Hence all those friends who acted in this belief, and who with patriotic confidence embarked their all in the plan, are now either tottering, or they have fallen a sacrifice to the most impolitic measure of our government. It is usual for our printers to lay all such blame to the executive. This is obviously incorrect; for when Mr. Jefferson proposed to bring the water of the Potomac, for a few miles, to the navy yard, it was opposed even by members who well knew that the effect on the public property alone, would make it an economical plan; especially, if by coursing these pure waters along the high grounds of Georgetown and the city, the inhabitants were hereafter supplied therefrom. In a few years the plan would have been as highly productive of pecuniary profit to the government, as of health to the inhabitants. Of this, every member of congress of any character for prudence and forethought, was fully convinced; but alas! the bane of all republics, *the spirit of party*, was not thus

to be *diluted* by this wholesome canal,* or indeed by any other plan for the GENERAL GOOD.

The fables of the *members and the belly*, of *the father his sons and bundle of sticks*, and *of the dog in the manger*, should be read by all who are over burthened by local or party prejudice; and those who are only frightened by the unusual sound of *millions!* for defence, should accustom themselves to look at statistical tables, like the following, for the principal countries of the universe.

STATES, and their possessions in 1805.	*Inhabitants.*	*Square miles terrestrial.*	*Persons to a mile.*	*State tax per head.*	*Whole military, latent & active.*	*State revenue in dollars U. S.*
	Millions.	Miles.	Men	dolls	Militia.	Millions.
Russian intire,	36	3,600,000	10	1	3,600,000	36
French do.	37	250,000	150	4	3,700,000	148
Austrian do.	20	200,000	100	2	2,900,000	58
Turkish do.	24	970,000	25	2	2,400,000	48
British 3 kingd.	15	100,000	150	10	1,500,000	150
Spanish, .	11	150,000	75	3	1,100,000	33
Prussian, .	8	80,000	100	$2\frac{1}{2}$	800,000	22
Swedish, .	3	209,000	15	$1\frac{1}{2}$	300,000	4
Danish, .	2	160,000	13	3	250,000	7
Batavian, .	3	10,000	300	7	300,000	22
Roman papal,	2	13,000	140	$1\frac{1}{2}$	200,000	3
Helvetian,	2	15,000	150	1	200,000	2
Portuguese,	2	27,000	68	7	200,000	14
China, .	333	1,000,000	333	1	33,300,000	333
U. States N. A.	6	2,000,000	3	$1\frac{3}{5}$	1,000,000	11
Asia and isles,	560	11,000,000	51	1	58,000,000	560
Africa do.	40	10,000,000	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1	4,500,000	40
Europe do.	160	2,600,000	53	3	16,000,000	480
America do.	20	16,000,000	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	2,000,000	20

* Mr. De Lome must have been inspired, when he foretold that in such a government, restraints would be more frequently necessary upon the power of the legislature, than upon the executive.

Our executive have hitherto been mild, and temperate, but our house of representatives, *in more than one instance*, have approached to turbulence. The known efficacy of cool water to allay heat, has led us to propose a *patent* reservoir for the dome of every debating assembly, from which, the moderator or speaker by touching a spring, may command a shower to *restore order* or perhaps to *save the nation*, in an instant.

It is not pretended that we are as near in our statements in the preceding table, as *we hope we are*, in those for our own country ; but the mere habit of contemplating subjects of magnitude, will help to cure local prejudices.

Of all the countries in the old world, the Chinese is perhaps the most striking, for the difference between their policy and our own, as well as for their immense population ; but sir George Stanton's travels evince, that we should gain little by any change that would bring us nearer to the apathy of that government in our own domestic practice. As you know the science of government to be of primary importance to every politician, we have only to remind you, to turn often to the *few* books in the congressional library, &c. in order to fortify the love for your own government, whenever you may be too much disappointed in the turn of a vote in either house. In addition to the views in your books, on the science of government, &c. please to run your eye over the following, which you will find to accord with a letter, page 175.

Although mankind are gregarious, they are by nature restless ; and if assembled in large tribes, hordes, or congregations, they are often quarrelsome : hence the necessity of *social ties*, to preserve order, amity, and peace. These ties are first, those of blood or kindred, which for the sake of distinction, may be called *silken ties ;* the next are those of the laws, to which they may be bound by force, or bind themselves to submit ; these we call *iron bands :* the third are those of associations for the extension of the arts and sciences ; these may be stiled *flowery bands* : the fourth, and perhaps *the most to be depended on of all*, are those of incorporated monied commonwealth associations, they are therefore stiled *golden chains*. In England these chains are most numerous ; they are there distinguished by the names of funded debt, national and state banks, insurance companies, canal and turnpike ; and toll bridge and mining, and commercial and tontines, and orphan and widows funds, which, with the India and other mercantile companies, by innumerable divisions of the whole into small shares, the people of all classes and descriptions, the rich and poor, are so linked and rivited together, by their interest, in these constitutions, that they are by many conceived to be the strongest tie against a revolution that the British government possess. If this be true, it is a strong argument in favour of their extention here, to which *we have been, and still hope, to be continually instrumental.* In order to carry these minor republics more into our interior country, it is useful sometimes to unite a bank and an insurance company together, till the town becomes sufficient to have both these in separate operation. The general, as well as the state governments, should subscribe at least to one, in each large town, for many truly republican and political reasons, as well as for the aid of the revenue on all occasions ; but the government should have no more to do with the direction than to inquire into the present state of their specie, &c. in order to know, *in part*, from the whole of these

data, how the whole country is supplied. The error of some writers on the subject of this knowledge of the state of the specie in a country, and against the necessity of any governmental inquiry on this head, is a wanton trifling with common sense, and so far opposed to innumerable facts in history, some of which Mr. Chalmers has recorded, that we are astonished at Dr. A. Smith, for giving in to this mere caprice of the moment.

The rebellion of *Shays*, arose from the inattention of the rulers of the state of Massachusetts, to the money in circulation. "*The people*, (who as Harrington tells us) *often feel when they do not see*," found it impossible to pay the disproportioned tax of the legislature of that day, and therefore resisted. Nor was the objection and formidable opposition to the excise law of the United States, by our citizens in the interior of Pennsylvania, so much owing to their aversion to taxes, as to the necessary inability of a people who went to the woods with money *barely* sufficient to pay for their farms. As any depleting system reaching the interior, reduces the price of lands, the policy of any excise or direct tax, for the back country, will always be questionable, till the public lands are sold, and paid for. We know that the British government have been anxious to reconcile the people to the opinion of Dr. Smith, *while they were shipping specie for foreign subsidies*; but an independent writer should have been above committing an error of such ruinous magnitude.

As at all events there ought to be no doubt on this all important question, we hope it may be duly considered by every political economist.

The state of the vital fluid of a body politic, may be attained with all the delicacy observed for a lady, where a discreet, confidential physician is consulted, and secrecy is desired. There are many such state secrets that are perfectly proper to be observed, by a special committee only, who may report *generally* thereon. Further to enforce opinion on the preceding point, a reference is requested to pages 155 and 156, where we trust enough is said in favour of this *all important truth*.

We have taken the liberty to add to this manual, a kind of *classic legislative tablet*, or memorandum. It will at least serve *for private use*, by methodising the most interesting points of the legislature. You may help your memory and do good, if you can thereby shew the necessity of filling the blanks in the assembly with a due portion of the classic information and assistance requisite for the business of the day: sometimes you will find you have too few commercial men, or too few agriculturalists, and often too few *LIBERAL AMERICANS*, who may embrace correct views for the interest of the whole of the union; such alas! is the lot of humanity, that few indeed can "*love their neighbour as themselves*." But when we have finished our national university, our young men will there learn, what can never be taught to the same advantage elsewhere, to "*expand their minds for universal good*;" at least as far as their own happiness is connected with the general welfare of their country.

LEGISLATIVE RETURNS,

Sessions of the legislature. of	*When convened.*	*Number of members.*	*Able civilians.*	*Practical agriculturalists.*	*Practical merchants.*	*Liberally inclined.*	*Locally inclined.*

The blanks in these columns are left vacant for the private use
the members in both houses of the legislature; by the ability wi

OR MEMORANDUMS.

Finance.							
Able financiers.	*Depleting laws.*	*Replenishing laws.*	*Federal laws enacted.*	*Local laws enacted.*	*Laws repealed.*	*Total existing laws.*	*Remarks, with the date of adjournment.*

hich they may be filled the members may evince their pretensions
o a re-election.

Lest some of our readers may think we presume too much on a supposed deficiency in your acquirements, we must attribute the whole of this, *our presumption*, to your modest account of your own deficiencies. Premising, however, that *diffidence now-a-days is altogether unparliamentary ;* and why not? Does not *Xenophon*, in his life of Socrates, tell us, "tis strange that those who desire to play upon the harp, or on the flute, or to ride the managed horse, should not think themselves worth notice, without having practised under the best masters; while there are some who aspire to the government of a state, and who can think themselves *completely qualified*, though it be *without preparation or labour ! ! !*"

The learned and philosophical lord Kaimes, tells us, that "of all the sciences, politics is the most intricate, and in its progress to maturity proportionately slow;" *and pleasantly enough*, that "it is his sole ambition to rival those pains-taking authors, who teach novices in the mode of *question and answer*." Among novices, says he, "it would be unpardonable to rank such of my fellow citizens, who are *ambitious of a seat in parliament*, many of whom *sacrifice the inheritance of their ancestors*, for an opportunity *to exert their patriotism* in that *august* assembly." *Can such a sacrifice*, he asks, "*permit me to doubt of their being adepts* in the mysteries of government, and of finance in particular?" *Risum teneatis amici.*

But this would be an improper time for such pleasantry, if it were not that our subject is generally too dull to command the attention of the *young*, the *gay*, and *thoughtless*, and therefore we wish by some excentric means to *arrest their attention!* and to intreat that some of them be more careful to "*trim the midnight lamp*," till they may be better qualified for the high and all important duties of legislation for *our world* of republics, united in *one great commonwealth.*

If they do not do this, we shall have more of the effervescence of *the spirit of a free people* to quell. There will be always a *Shays*, *a Bradford*, or a *Fries*, for every provoked occasion, to pour their hosts in hostile array from the mountains.

> "As when by age, or rains, or tempest torn,
> A rock from some high precipice is borne;
> Trees, herds and swains, involving in the sweep,
> The mass flies furious from the aerial steep;
> Leaps down the mountain side with many a bound,
> In fiery whirls, and smokes along the ground."
>
> *Pitt's Virgil.*

The origin of *all government is patriarchal:* hence the semblance of its defined duties under every rational modification.

The grand disideratum in all legislation is, to provide for the exigencies of the great family, and to excite it by the most rational stimuli, directing the excitability to all useful exertion and employment for the public weal, and for individual and universal peace and happiness. The *golden age* has arrived, wherever all this may be realized.

"The most admired of the institutions of the pious Numa, was his division of the several trades into companies, thereby obliging those who, when alone, were hostile to each other, to associate in these *minor republics on terms of equality*. This put an end to their quarrels, and restored peace to Rome; where, before these steps were taken, the different classes were often marshalled against each other and kept the city constantly embroiled." Dr. Priestly, therefore, is not well supported in his statement, that commercial associations were the invention of *Lewis le Groce*. (See lect. gen. policy, ch. 44.) But the motive he assigns for their adoption, is equally important, viz. This was done "to free the people from the slavery of their lords, and to grant them a few privileges and protection." Now wherever either the lords or the legislature presume to interfere with, or to tax these minor republics, other than as share holders, they do not answer the valuable purposes for which they are formed; nor ought the government to grant to any of these a monopoly, either for themselves, or for any portion of the people who should be entitled to increase them at pleasure, that they may be rivals for the general weal. Thus, if two baking companies are thereby permitted, where there was but one, bread may be cheaper in consequence; or if there are two banks thus instituted, and neither of them taxed, more of the people will be favoured by loans, than where there is but one bank; and a further increase will reduce even *the rate of interest*.

Thus to favor any fair reduction of the price of bread, or of interest, and all dispositions for diffusing voluntary loans among all classes of the people, will ever be an important object in every correct republican government; nor can any republican form be otherwise secured for any length of time, in any country.

It would be paying a poor compliment to your inquiry to repeat, that the mode of levying *taxes*, (as the ordinary means for increasing the revenue is too indiscriminately termed) is, or ought to be a primary desideratum in political arithmetic; but poor indeed must the government of a great nation be, that has no other resource for its maintainance, but in direct depleting calls on the purses of the poorer classes, as well as of the rich. The national centre or government of *a great nation*, has always *within itself a fountain of wealth*, which an individual, or a family, or a small nation, can never enjoy: hence the incalculable advantage of our union; for this advantage will increase in a compound ratio on the further extension of the states, till all North America, so admirably fitted for union, is happily combined. The British mode of revenue is one of the best in Europe; having previously established *a universal public credit*, instead of calling money in the first instance from the people, they throw indubitable bills into circulation for the full amount of the duties they intend to levy: thus, the army and navy supplies are obtained before the return of their *circulating bills*, or money, is called for; but the whole comes round *in time*, to balance *the account*. It is the unequally oppressing the poorer classes that ought to be complained of,

and not the general outline of their financial measures for the last 20 years: for, where the governmental distributions precede the duties, there are in fact *no taxes*. The people merely *render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's*; which was literally the case by the mode Augustus Cæsar adopted for the improvement of Rome.

Our present, *but more so our late mode*, is said to be "*contra bonus mores*," being a temptation to perjury; but if, *as is the case in China*, a merchant's books could be received in lieu of an oath, the mode would be less exceptionable. But as far as luxuries from abroad are taxed, the mode we pursue is one of the least exceptionable; except that particular articles are too heavily charged in the custom-house, and thereby we have suffered from smuggling.

The injuries from indiscreet taxation are repeated often in our book, because we believe our country to be yet on a wrong track; if we are correct, *truth will finally prevail*. In our next book we shall be more full on this delicate subject, in which some points are involved that may require very lengthy illustrations from universal experience.

Nothing, in our opinion, can be more absurd than the preference sometimes given to *direct taxes*, over indirect revenue, insensibly drawn from luxuries only. All taxes being hated, as if obnoxious to the people, except in times of imminent danger, or when some noble monument, a charity, or university, or school, excites a noble emulation, they should be kept out of sight and of feeling, if possible. Insensible taxes, besides being often paid, in part, by visitors who may partake of the luxuries of the country they are in, are the only rational taxes, in every view of the subject, that has ever yet been taken. *All other taxes are received as severe punishments.*

Sancho Panza ought to furnish a hint to *theoretic* politicians, who, when taxed a thousand lashes to disenchant *Dulcinea*, as they were to be layed on by himself, wisely concluded that they would be more delectable through the bark of a cork tree, and thus he might enjoy the benefit of the shade and punishment both together.

These *feeling tax levyers* remind us of a Roman emperor, who, when he ordered an execution, would sometimes complain to the executioner, that the suffering wretch did not *feel himself die*. What brine is to the fresh wound, *direct* taxes are to the feelings of 99 persons in 100, of every community, except in times of war, &c. But it is said, that if the people were made *to feel sensibly*, every shilling they pay will encourage them to complain, and may prevent their being too willing to be taxed. All this is absurd nonsense in a republic; for there never was any danger of a want either of complaining or resistance, against the most *insensible* tax that ever was laid; so that direct taxes are always totally unnecessary *for our general government*. We do not mean to say more on this subject at present, believing that we have more income from the present system of revenue than we have occasion for, if a correct system of finance was observed. We now take the liberty to tell you our opinion,

that congress ought to pay themselves something nearer to the value of the sum received when 6 dollars a day was first voted.

For the difference in the abilities of the people at the respective times, see total valuation; and for depreciation, see the variation table, page 142.

Mr. Jefferson once recommended to the legislature of Virginia, in behalf of the injured officers, that a standard in *grain* should secure them from the effect of depreciation; and if he was not himself an officer at this time, he probably would state the difference above mentioned, and propose a relief from an injury that will increase daily, at least as long as the European wars last, and the Spanish mines continue to augment the specie circulation of the commercial world. As we have several relative subjects to submit to your consideration, we would offer you the opinions of *every sensible and well informed statesman*, on the following all important subject: but as this would be doubting either your judgment or your patriotic love *for the general welfare of your country*, we hope you will excuse our having offered these mature and correct opinions of Mr. Jefferson. They combine enough to convince any one of the true line of duty for every member of our national legislature, and are *(party spirit aside) the unanimous opinion of every rational American.*

"A question has been made concerning the constitutional right of the government of the United States, to apply this species of encouragement; (bounties to aid the fisheries) but there is certainly no good foundation for such a question. The national legislature has express authority 'to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the *common defence* and *general welfare*,' with no other qualifications than that 'all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be *uniform* throughout the United States; that no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to numbers, ascertained by a census or enumeration taken on the principles prescribed in the constitution, and that no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.'

"These three qualifications excepted, the power to *raise money* is *plenary* and *indefinite*; and the objects to which it may be *appropriated*, are no less comprehensive, than the payment of the public debts and the providing for the common defence and general welfare. The terms '*general welfare*,' were doubtless intended to signify more than was expressed or imported in those which preceded; otherwise numerous exigencies incident to the affairs of a nation, would have been left without a provision. The phrase is as comprehensive as any that could have been used; because it was not fit that the constitutional authority of the union, to appropriate its revenues, should have been restricted within narrower limits than the '*general welfare*;' and because this necessarily embraces a vast variety of particulars, which are susceptible neither of specification nor of definition."

"It is therefore of necessity left to the discretion of the national legislature, to pronounce upon the objects which concern the general welfare, and for which, under that description, an appropriation of money is requisite and proper. And there seems to be no room for a doubt that whatever concerns the general interests of LEARNING, of AGRICULTURE, of MANUFACTURE, and of COMMERCE, are within the space of the national councils, *as far as regards an application of money.*"

We are sensible of the difficulties that uneducated gentlemen may sometimes have to encounter, before they can expand their own minds sufficiently to embrace (for all the necessary objects) the most sublime and all important clause of the federal constitution, without which our MAGNA CHARTA would soon become as much an object for disgust, as our first articles of confederation, or the miserable limits of the amphictyonic council, or the areopagus of Greece. It ought to be a maxim, *at least in politics*, that all inefficient or half-way powers should be deemed an insult; for they rarely fail to widen the breach, or provoke quarrels, instead of preventing or adjusting the difficulties they may pretend to controul or to heal. In pages 50 and 51, we hope to explain our views of this subject. As the point now before us is no *contemptible* party question, we entreat all our young legislators to forget, at least for the time of their session, a part of their extreme locality; and to fancy, if possible, the apron string of COLUMBIA as natural a tie to their affections, as that of an amiable mother, or a beloved wife. Then indeed will the golden days of our country commence; we should then soon realize brisk circulations for roads, canals, a university, a sufficient navy; premiums for every useful art and science, harmony, life, vigour, and the most rational joy: then indeed will the wilderness of our western world bud, *and blossom like the rose*. But alas! what mean those gloomy features and those growling accents, within the sacred walls of the *capitol of America*? transforming the most sublime theatre of the universe into a mere bear garden. In our vision, we behold distrust and hatred, and malice, the dread offspring of all mean and narrow party views. May they not engender those fell ignated coals where *Ate*, hot from her infernal cell shall light, and oft in furious rage and frantic sport, shall hurl her flaming brands from pole to pole, till chaos come again.

Such will be the visions that every anxious friend will have of the baneful effects of excessive local ties and party spirit: till these are suppressed by timely exertions, and banished from the hearts of our political fathers, adieu to all our golden dreams of republican felicity. But we do not, we will not yet despond. In addition to the laws to be comprised in the report to congress, of the unfinished business, we beg leave to suggest the following, viz.

A law revising the funding system, and adding thereto the liberty of reloaning, at a fair interest, the entire debts of the union, in order

that the whole may ultimately die *their only natural death in the land offices*. See pages 193 and 194.

To commence the building, and grant a lodging in the *grand hospital of the federal city*, for every remaining invalid who served faithfully for more than one year at any period of our revolutionary war; and for such other military invalids as may be deemed proper subjects for this national charity, the duty of every government.

To raise a sufficient number of artificers and engineers, to complete the road already ordered to facilitate a communication for the western country with the *heart* of the union; to direct that either the loan therefor, or the bills given the troops in payment, shall be received in the land offices, *that thus the road may ultimately cost less than nothing*.

To erect, or at least to point out the place for the statue of 1783, and either to direct or permit the colleges of the university, founded by Washington, to commence around this statue after the manner of the Timoleonteon of Syracuse. *Vide Plutarch's lives.*

A law giving the necessary lots to the Washington academy; and also an equivalent to its elder sisters, within the federal territory, the Columbian academy, and the Washington academy of Alexandria.

To incorporate a company for bringing Mr. Jefferson's canal into the city, stating the number of shares the public will take therein.

To take ****** shares in the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, and in every canal essential to perfect, in the most direct line, an inland navigation, co-extensive with the union; *invaluable in time of war.*

To inquire into the elegibility of a canal communication between the eastern branch and the upper waters of the Chesapeake, to continue the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, to Washington.

To revise the laws respecting the sales of public lands, and to inquire into the best modes for raising the price, and for facilitating the payment therefor in public certificates only.

A law to augment the national library, for the benefit of the legislature;

Directing an additional number of maps to be purchased for the library;

To procure a terrestrial globe of as large a size as the most appropriate room in the capitol will admit;

To procure the original paintings of the principal battles in the revolutionary war, by colonel Trumbull;

To procure the copies from correct portraits, of *Warren, Greene*, and the other principal revolutionary characters, now departed; and also of the presidents, since the new government.

To secure more ground by exchange or purchase, for *the navy yard* at Washington.

To commence six 74 gun ships.

To authorize a subscription of ****** to a principal bank in each of the states.

To authorize subscriptions to every turnpike road, that may be formed as radii from the center or heart of the union.

Although it cannot be expected that all these laws will be enacted in one session, it may be well to have them always in view.

It would be easy greatly to swell this list, but we fear *it is hardly fair* thus to anticipate all the good things we may expect from the spontaneous effusions of your patriotism. We therefore conclude, with a prayer only, that you will not forget to *do enough* of these to increase the medium in circulation, till there may be no just complaint against the government for personifying the character of Le Sages, Dr. *San Grado*, by a strange perversion of duty, in depleting instead of replenishing the veins of our infant commonwealth, at a time when its immensely rapid growth made their attention to invigorate their country, *of primary* importance : this is all we ask of heaven and you ; and if we have in the least assisted you in our book, to find the rules by which you may be informed of your duty, in this instance *we trust, we have done enough.* We shall now proceed to tell you, that having taken infinite pains and trouble, from the year 1792 till 1796, in order to get the public lands raised to 2 dollars an acre, by an act of congress, and to counteract every attempt to reduce the price, or to divert the certificates of public debt from being received in the land offices, in exchange for acres, for reasons fully explained in this book, we have almost a quixotic attachment to the well digested and incontrovertible measure, to which we shall never cease to call your attention. As most of the members of congress to whom we communicated our ideas, from time to time, are still alive, we have no occasion to be more explicit, being only anxious to protect the property of the commonwealth, and not to boast of merely doing what we conceive to be our duty therein. Will you ! can you refuse to unite with us in such a cause ? We hope, we believe not.

We have now to commence on a sublime subject indeed ! but yet of such *latent importance*, we cannot hope to do it justice. Time will unfold its beauties in all their splendor ; while we can only speak of the bud of *this flower of the universe.* As the most minute circumstances are sometimes interesting for their relation to great events, we relate the first we ever heard of a national university : it was in the camp at Cambridge, in October 1775, when major William Blodget went to the quarters of general *Washington*, to complain of the ruinous state of the colleges, from the conduct of the militia quartered therein. The writer of this being in company with his friend and relation, and hearing general Greene join in lamenting the then ruinous state of the eldest seminary of Massachusetts, observed, *merely to console the company of friends*, that to make amends for these injuries, after our war, he hoped, we should erect a noble national university, at which the youth of all the world might be proud to receive instruction. What was thus pleasantly said, Washington immediately replied to, with that inimitably expressive and truly in-

teresting look, for which he was sometimes so remarkable: "*Young man you are a prophet! inspired to speak, what I feel confident will one day be realized.*" He then detailed to the company his impressions, that all North America would one day become united; he said, that a colonel Byrd, of Virginia, he believed, was the first man who had pointed out the best central seat, *near to the present spot*, or about the falls of Potomack. General Washington further said, that a Mr. Evans had expressed the same opinion, with many other gentlemen, who from a cursory view of a chart of North America, received this natural and truly correct impression. The look of general Washington, the energy of his mind, his noble and irresistable eloquence, all conspired, so far to impress *the writer* with these subjects, that if ever he should unfortunately become insane, it will be from his anxiety for the *federal city* and NATIONAL UNIVERSITY. From this time his thoughts and dreams were frequently interrupted by the subjects, and any chart of *North America, was in luck*, if it escaped the tracing, by penciled lines, a great road from the Pacific to Labradore, by the falls of Potomac; and also radii for the *governmental main roads*, from the center to every part of the union. He also calculated the time it would take on a good *Roman turnpike road*, for the members of the congress to obey a summons from the President, on any emergency, from either extreme of the union, and found it *possible in* 10, and probable in 14 days. This he conceived to be an important question, in relation to the elegibility of a union to be extended so far beyond any former republican system, except that of Rome.

From the time of the first mention of a federal city, and a national university, till the present moment, every opportunity to expand the mind of the writer, has been eagerly embraced, as we hope will be shewn in due time. The opportunities for inquiry were but few; when an impaired state of health, originating in the army by the severity of the campaigns of 1775 to 1778, occasioned in 1784, a visit to Europe, where no time was lost to search for such information as was deemed worth transporting to America, particularly on the subjects *abridged in this book*. After a second visit to Europe, the writer returned in 1791, and informed President Washington of the plans he had attempted from the best points only of the ancient and modern cities of the old world, and adapted to his views for a federal HEART, or CAPITOL, for his country. But his views for the university were what he most prized; designed in part at the Hague, and completed at Oxford, where he had all the universities of ancient and modern times to guide his pencil: from these he borrowed and rejected agreeably to the opinions of the best informed friends he could meet, in order that no childish bias for his own questionable taste might by any means prevent the final success of *the important object in view*.

Previous to this interview with the president, that vigilant patriot had made up his mind, on sending an ingenious and skilful officer of the revolutionary war, to design a plan suited to the natural shapes of the selected spot. The plans of the writer were of course useless,

as far as they respected the plotting of the city; they being suited to a plain only, and not so well calculated for the precsie spot, in his own estimation, as *the magnificent design of L'Enfant*, which, with a few deviations are now carrying into effect. The writer needed not the recommendation of his former commander, to persuade him to purchase, as he did in 1791, property to the amount of above 100,000 dollars, in, and adjoining the city, one day to become *the noblest of the universe*. Of the first purchase he made, he gave above 1,500 house lots to the United States, or one half of his property in common with the rest of the proprietors of the lands, on the site selected for *the permanent seat of government*. On the strength of the opinion of Washington, that the general government would see the true interests of the union in *anticipating* the ultimate value of the donation of above 12,000 lots by loans, for which the certificates bearing interest were to be received in the general lot office for the city, in exchange for lots belonging to the public, at a limited price for the minimum, above 500 lots were to be given away to the first improvers, and the rest sold at discretion by the commissioners, advancing on the fixed minimum pro rata with the growth of the city. But alas! who would have thought, that with the errors of Greece before our eyes, we should find an American congress unwilling to guarantee this important loan, to which the whole monied interest of Europe and America would willingly have subscribed, *with such guarantee?* But no one could believe that government *were in earnest*, after their unwillingness to do their duty in this instance was known. Then it was every where said, *congress may reconsider their resolution and go somewhere else.*

The mischievous tendency of such *shillishalli* conduct on the part of *the national legislature!* is now obvious to all; but it was most severely felt by those principally concerned in the soil, one half of which they had now given, or thrown away, in alternate lots, and thus ruined their farms, *if the city should never be built.* In this *dog in the manger state*, did government suffer their property (and that of the unoffending proprietors to remain,) even after they had sold a great number of lots at 2 to 500 dollars each, *at auction.*

It would be difficult indeed to describe the feelings of THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY, at this critical juncture; although he foresaw that nothing short of a *timely* union of sentiment, on the subject of *a federal* HEART for the body politic, could save the commonwealth, he still expressed a belief that the same indulgent providence who had so far presided over our destinies, would one day teach us to "*frown indignant upon the first dawnings of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.*" (Washington's valedictory.)

A continuation of these subjects are respectfully reserved for the APPENDIX, at the close of this book.

A BRIEF

CHRONOLOGICAL DETAIL

Of interesting facts relative to the discovery and progress of the American states.

THE invaluable acquisition of the compass, by permitting a wider range to the enterprizing mariners of the fourteenth century, soon led to the discovery of many signs of a western continent. After many discouraging attempts to obtain assistance and patronage, COLUMBUS succeeded, under the patronage of ISABELLA, queen of Spain, in the year one thousand four hundred and forty-nine. As the principal objects of this work will not admit of a minute detail, reference for particulars will of course be had to such historians as may be most eligible, or most agreeable to the readers.

Soon after the discovery of Columbus, South America was visited by Americus Vespusius, from whom the continent unjustly took its name, ... 1497
And North America was seen by Cabot in, ... 1497
Florida was discovered in, ... 1512
Potatoes were first carried to Ireland from America in, . . 1565
Tobacco carried from Virginia to England, ... 1583
Sir Walter Raleigh first obtained his patent for discoveries in America, ... 1584
New England first visited by captain Gosnold, ... 1602
Henry Hudson discovers the river in New York which bears his name, ... 1608
Virginia and Newfoundland settled by the English in, . . 1610
New York and New Jersey settled by the Dutch in, . . . 1614
New Holland discovered by the Dutch in, ... 1618
The planters of Virginia receive, *per invoice*, a cargo of ninety young girls for wives, and for each *pay* 15 *lbs. of tobacco*, ... 1619
First importation of slaves to Virginia in a Dutch vessel, . 1620
The same year convicts were first exported to Virginia, and sold as servants.
Nova Scotia first settled by the Scotch in, ... 1622
New Hampshire settled by an English colony, ... 1623
The island of Barbadoes, the first English settlement in the West Indies, is planted in, ... 1625
A colony of Swedes settled on Delaware river, Pennsylvania, in 1627
Maryland settled by lord Baltimore, with a colony of Roman Catholics, the charter being granted the year before, . . . 1633
Connecticut and Rhode Island settled in, ... 1635
The first college established in Cambridge, Massachusetts, . 1638

The first printing-office established at Cambridge, ... 1642
A union of the colonies of New England by compact, from which Rhode Island was excluded at the request of Massachusetts, ... 1643
A great Massacre by the Indians in Virginia in, ... 1644
A serious dispute between Massachusetts and Connecticut, . 1646
Massachusetts refuses to join the *united colonies* in a war with the Dutch, ... 1651
South Carolina planted by an English colony under governor Gale, under a patent granted to lord Clarendon 1664, . . 1669
The English Hudson Bay company incorporated in, . . . 1670
The province of Maine purchased for 1200l. by Massachusetts, ... 1676
A serious rebellion in Virginia under Nathaniel Bacon, . . 1676
New Hampshire, hitherto part of Massachusetts, erected into a separate government, ... 1679
William Penn receives a patent for Pennsylvania, March 4th. 1680
and grants a charter to adventurers, ... 1682
William Penn purchases from James duke of York, that part of the New Netherlands now known by the name of the state of Delaware. Philadelphia began to be built, . . . 1683
Massachusetts deposes governor Andros, ... 1689
War with France, ... 1692
The French invade Carolina, but are repulsed, ... 1700
Post-office first established in America by act of the British government, ... 1710
Tuscarora Indians defeated after the massacre in North Carolina by the Indians, ... 1713
A bank established *on erroneous principles* in Carolina, . . 1714
The Mississippi scheme at its height in France, ... 1719
A memorable struggle in Massachusetts against the crown authority, ... 1723
North Carolina settled about this time by the English, . . 1728
George Washington, the father of his country, born February 22d, O. S. 1732
Several public spirited gentlemen begin the settlement of Georgia, the most southern of the U. S. of America, . . 1732
A great depreciation of paper money of Massachusetts, . . 1733
Serious insurrection of slaves in South Carolina, ... 1737
A land security provincial bank in Massachusetts forcibly dissolved by act of parliament, ... 1739
This act tended greatly to sour the minds of the provincials toward their parent country.
Louisburg taken from the French, ... 1745
Indigo discovered in South Carolina in, ... 1745
The interest of the British funds reduced to three per cent. . 1749
The British parliament pass an act, grievous and insulting to the Americans, prohibiting any slitting-mill or forge, or any iron-works in America, June, ... 1750

A congress meet at Albany (New York) when Dr. Franklin proposes a plan for the union of all the colonies, ... 1754
The British Americans defeat the French at Lake George, . 1755
The British Americans suffer severely in the loss of Fort William Henry, taken by the French, ... 1757
Fort Du Quesne (now Pittsburg) taken from the French by general Forbes, February 28th, ... 1758
General Wolfe is killed in the battle of Quebec, which is gained by the English, and general Montcalm is slain, . 1759
An extensive Indian War, ... 1759
Montreal taken from the French, ... 1760
Cherokee towns destroyed by colonel Grant, ... 1761
The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain, France, Spain and Portugal concluded at Paris, February 10th, which confirmed to Great Britain the extensive provinces of Canada, East and West Florida, and part of Louisiana, in North America, ... 1763
Sundry parliamentary attempts to abridge the commerce and manufactures of the American colonists, ... 1764
Colonial stamp act passed in England, and violently opposed in Massachusetts, ... 1765
Massacre at Boston, March 5th, ... 1770
Captain Phipps is sent to explore the north pole, but having made eighty-one degrees, is in danger of being locked up by the ice, returns, ... 1773
The British parliament having passed an act laying a duty of three pence per pound upon all teas imported into America; the colonies resolutely deny the right of the British parliament to tax them, ... 1774
The Boston port bill passed March 25th, ... 1774
Deputies from the several American colonies meet at Philadelphia in general congress, October 29th, ... 1774
First petition of congress to the king, November, ... 1774
April 19th, the first action between the British and the Americans was at Lexington, the former were defeated, . . 1775
Ticonderoga and Crown point taken by the Americans, . . 1775
Articles of confederation and perpetual union agreed on by the American colonies, May 20th, ... 1775.
Paper money emitted by congress to the amount of three millions of dollars, and increased, at many different periods during the war, to the amount of two hundred millions, ... 1775
This unfunded *vague paper* money supported its credit beyond expectation for about eighteen months, till it was counterfeited by British adherents; it however fell to three for one in 1777, and to near thirty in 1779, in the next year it was sixty for one, and continued to depreciate till in 1801 it was sold at three hundred for one, before it ceased to circulate in 1802.

General George Washington is by congress unanimously appointed commander in chief of the American army, June 16th; on July 2d arrives at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and takes upon him the command, ... 1775
Battle of Bunker's hill, June 17th. Charlestown burnt the same day, ... 1775
Post-office established by congress, July 26th, ... 1775
Falmouth, in the district of Maine, destroyed by the British, October 18th, ... 1775
General Montgomery takes Montreal, November 12th, . . 1775
An unsuccessful attempt on Quebec, when the gallant Montgomery fell, December 31st, ... 1775
Norfolk, in Virginia, burnt by order of lord Dunmore, January 1st, ... 1776
Boston evacuated by the British, March 17th, ... 1776
Gallant repulse of commodore Parker at Charleston, South Carolina, June, ... 1776
Congress, in consequence of the repeated provocations which the colonies had received from Britain, nobly declare themselves free, sovereign and independent, under the name of the United States of America, July 4th, ... 1776
In the severe battle of Flatbush, on Long Island, the Americans are defeated, and New York is soon after taken by the British, August 27th, ... 1776
Fort Washington, state of New York, taken by the British, November 16th, ... 1776
Fort Lee in the same state, taken November 18th, . . . 1776
Rhode Island taken by the British, December 6th, . . . 1776
A division of Hessians taken by general Washington at Trenton, December 26th, ... 1776
January 2d, general Washington defeats the British at Princeton, ... 1777
Great devastations committed by the British under general Tryon, in Connecticut. They are attacked by generals Wooster and Sullivan and defeated, April 26th, ... 1777
Ticonderoga evacuated by general St. Clair, July 6th, . . 1777
The advance of Burgoyne's army, under general Frazer, checked by colonels Warner and Francis at Huberton, July 7th, ... 1777
Marquis De la Fayette, appointed major general in the American army, July 31st, ... 1777
The battle of Brandywine, September 11th, ... 1777
A hard fought, drawn battle near Saratoga, September 19th, 1777
The British under general Howe at Philadelphia, ... 1777
The battle of Germantown, October 4th, ... 1777
The British are defeated with severe loss, October 7th, . . 1777
Esopus in New York destroyed by the British, October 15th, 1777
General Burgoyne at Saratoga surrendered his *reduced* army of 6,000 men to generals Gates and Lincoln, October 17th, 1777

General Washington in winter quarters at Cherry Valley, where his army suffers severely from famine and want of clothing, December, ... 1777
A treaty of alliance concluded at Paris between France and the United States, by which the independence of the U. S. is acknowledged, February 6th, ... 1778
Sir Henry Clinton supersedes sir William Howe, May 8th, at Philadelphia, ... 1778
The earl of Carlisle, William Eden and George Johnston arrive at Philadelphia, as commissioners for restoring peace between Britain and America, but congress refuses to treat with them unless the independence of America is acknowledged, or the king's fleets and armies withdrawn, . . . 1778
War between France and Britain, June, ... 1778
Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 18th, ... 1778
The battle of Monmouth, June 28th, ... 1778
Twelve ships of the line under count D'Estaing arrived in the Delaware, July 9th, ... 1778
Sieur Gerard the first ambassador from France to the U. S. . 1778
Savannah in Georgia taken by the British, ... 1779
General Ash surprized and defeated in Georgia by general Provost, ... 1779
The Spaniards at war with Britain, June, ... 1779
Governor Tryon burned Fairfield and East Haven. Plundered New Haven in July, ... 1779
Stony Point taken by the Americans under the command of general Wayne, ... 1779
Pensacola and West Florida surrender to Spain, May 9th, . 1779
Charleston, S. Carolina, surrendered to the British, May 21st, 1779
The dreadful disorders in the American paper current money, for want of a regular system of finance, increase and tend much to demoralize both the people and legislatures of the several states, witness the unjust tender laws, &c. 1779
Count Rochambeau arrived at Rhode Island with 6,000 French, July 10th, ... 1780
Cornwallis defeated Gates near Camden in South Carolina, August 16th, ... 1780
The American Academy of Arts and Sciences, first instituted in Massachusetts, ... 1780
Henry Laurens, formerly president of congress, who had been sent to negociate a treaty with Holland, is taken by the Vestal frigate near Newfoundland, September 3d, and on October 4th following is committed close prisoner to the Tower of London, ... 1780
General Arnold attempted to deliver West Point to the British, and deserted to their service, September 26th, . . 1780
Major Andre, adjutant-general to the British army, tried and executed as a spy, October 22d, ... 1780
The battle of Kings Mountain, South Carolina, October 7th, 1780

The British government declares war against Holland, December 10th, ... 1780

1780 and 1781, This winter is remarkable for its severity.

Dangerous mutiny in the army for the want of comfortable supplies, ... 1781

In the battle of Cowpens the Americans, under general ~~Montgomery~~ Morgan, totally defeat the British, under Tarlton, January 17th, ... 1782

A battle at Guilford court-house in N. Carolina, March 15th, 1782

A battle at Camden between general Green and lord Rawdon, April 25th, ... 1782

Count de Grasse with 28 sail of the line arrived in the Chesapeak, and lands 3,200 forces, which join La Fayette's division, August 30th, ... 1782

In the battle of Eutaw the British were defeated by general Green, September 9th, ... 1782

New London burnt by the British under Arnold, September 13th, ... 1782

Treaty of amity and commerce between America and Holland, October 8th, ... 1782

Earl Cornwallis surrenders his army to general Washington at Yorktown in Virginia, October 19th, ... 1782

Henry Laurens released from the Tower of London, Dec.

The first *regular* financial measure in founding the bank of North America on a plan by R. Morris, esq. who nobly interfered with his extensive personal credit and fortune at stake, till he greatly relieved the injured credit of the nation, 1782

The British house of commons address the king against the further prosecution of offensive war with North America, March 4th, ... 1782

Holland acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States, April 19th, ... 1782

Sir Guy Carlton arrived at New York with powers to treat of peace with the Americans, May 5th, ... 1782

The French take and destroy the forts and settlements on Hudson's Bay, August 24th, ... 1782

Treaty concluded between the United States and the states of Holland, October 8th, ... 1782

Treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Sweden concluded April 1st, ratified by congress September 25th following, ... 1783

New York evacuated by the British troops, and general Washington makes a public entry into that city, November 25th, ... 1783

The people of New Haven generously invite the migrating distressed royalists to return and live in harmony and amity with them; this noble example was soon followed by other towns in the union.

The definitive treaty of peace between the United States and Britain ratified by congress, January 4th, ... 1784

The principal powers of Europe enact laws injurious to the commerce of America; this and a general want of capital, brings an almost universal distress, which from the insufficiency of the existing powers of congress under the simple *recommendatory* compact, then their only guide, they are unable to check or to alleviate. In this trying state, paper money with tender laws, and other fraudulent schemes, became the dernier resort, after non-importation agreements and other plans had failed. *State combated state*, by countervailing duties in an irritating and dangerous commercial warfare, that would soon have ended in blood but for the fortunate call of a convention in consequence of these increasing evils, ... 1785

Mr. James Madison, providentially at THIS EVENTFUL CRISIS, brings forward a motion in the house of delegates of Virginia to appoint commissioners who, in concurrence with others to be appointed by the different states, should form a system of commercial regulations, to be recommended to the different state legislatures, ... 1785

An insurrection, *naturally occasioned by a disproportion between the general ability from the low state of commerce, of agriculture, the consequent scarcity of money, and the heavy untimely taxes, levied to reduce the state debts, &c.* in Massachusetts. This insurrection was, however, happily suppressed with the loss of only a few lives in December, . 1785

The federal convention, providentially assembled at Philadelphia, reported the new constitution or present system of federal government, September 17th, ... 1787

George Washington was unanimously elected president of the United States, and John Adams, vice-president, . . 1788

Congress met at New York, for the first time, under the new constitution, March 4th. *These were days of universal joy!* 1789

George Washington publicly invested with the office of president of the United States of America, April 30th, and *soon after recommends a noble central university as a nursery of all useful science and of federal republican principles, favorable to the preservation of a lasting union of the states, which union he foresaw might expire if mere state, county or parish politicians were often a majority in congress, after the charms of novelty in our form of government are at an end,* . . . 1789

This year the first census was taken, ... 1790

General Harmer defeated by the Miami Indians, ... 1790

Miami villages destroyed by the Americans.

The bank of the United States established on a plan by Alexander Hamilton; in this the nation held one-fifth of a capital of ten millions of dollars, on which, by the extra divi-

dends and by sales, near one million of clear profit *was realized to the treasury*. This, with the additional active capital obtained by funding the war debt, produced those astonishing changes, the effects of which are yet in operation; by these our public and private credit was restored and increased, agriculture, the arts and sciences were every where encouraged; while commerce, universal industry and enterprize, raised, *as if by magic*, our public and private resources, and our individual and national character, to its present exalted and increasing state.

The site for a federal city was selected and formally located on the river Potomac, at the head of its tide waters, in latitude 38° 53′ north, and long. 76 west from London, as near the centre of North America as the view to a convenient and necessary communication with the sea would permit. This site combines more beautiful, salutary, political and other rational points than *that of any other capital city in the known world*, ... 17

The first regular insurance company established with a capital of 600 thousand dollars, at Philadelphia, ... 17

General St. Clair defeated by the Indians near the Miami village, with the loss of 640 Americans, his whole baggage and eight pieces of artillery, November 4th, ... 17

Citizen Genet arrived from France at Charleston, and commissions armed vessels *to cruize against* the British, . . 17

The serious disputes first occasioned by this conduct of the French minister, terminate in spoliations on the American shipping by the British, greatly to the injury of a mutually beneficial commerce between Britain and America, for which both parties have been much blamed by their respective partisans, ... 17

The king of Britain issues orders to commanders of ships of war and privateers to bring in for legal adjudication all vessels carrying any supplies to, or any produce from, any French colony, in consequence of which order many American vessels are piratically captured, November 6th, . . 17

An act passed by congress for fitting out a naval armament against the Algerines, to consist of four 44 gun frigates and two of 36, March 10th, ... 17

A bill passed by congress laying an embargo for 30 days, which is afterwards continued for 30 more, March 26th, . 17

John Jay, chief justice of the United States, appointed envoy extraordinary to Britain, April, ... 17

Discontents, (owing to a partial scarcity of money in the frontier counties in Pennsylvania, and hostile to the excise law,) in the beginning of 1794, break out into an open insurrection in the month of August of this year, but by the prudence of the president of the United States and the good conduct of the militia, who at his call readily stept forth in

support of the violated laws of their country, order is happily restored without bloodshed, ... 1794

General Wayne gains a complete victory over the savages and Canadian militia, near the Rapids of the Miami of the lakes, August 20th, ... 1794

The treaty of amity and commerce between Great Britain and the United States, signed at London 19th November, ratified by the President of the United States, August 14th, 1795

The dissentions in congress on the subject of financial regulations, and unreasonable jealousies of the influence of the secretary of the treasury, occasion his resignation; an irreparable check to the progress of the United States to immediate wealth, not merely from a change of men, but for the change of those liberal financial measures, that it was the duty of the general government to extend till their country was in a complete state for defence, independent of all further foreign aid, ... 1795

The President assigns his constitutional reasons for a non-compliance with a call of the house of representatives, for the correspondence relative to the late treaty with Britain, 1796

The supplies necessary to carry the British treaty into effect, carried in congress after a long and very serious debate, . 1796

George Washington retires from office as president of the United States, and presents his fellow citizens with an affectionate and invaluable valedictory, containing the principles essential to be observed for the preservation of their political and social blessings, and for the permanent stability of the union, March 3d, ... 1797

John Adams elected President, and Thomas Jefferson Vice President, March 4th, ... 1797

This year *the inestimable law* for the sale of the PRIZE OF WAR LANDS, *for certificates of the war debt*, at a minimum of 2 dollars, obtained in congress, ... 1797

Messrs. Pinckney, Marshall and Gerry, sail to France in July, and return without effecting any accommodation of the differences between France and the United States, in . 1798

The British and American governments begin to discover the importance of their mutually interesting commerce, . 1798

The Insurgente, the first frigate ever captured by the American navy, taken from the French by capt. Thomas Truxton, ... 1798

George Washington appointed and accepted the commission of commander in chief of the armies of the United States, July, ... 1798

Captain Truxton, who in the Constellation, took the French frigate Insurgente, soon after receives a national medal for gallantly defeating La Vengeance, a frigate of superior force, ... 1799

Congress, by imprudently and peevishly limiting the sum to be borrowed by the existing secretary of the treasury, force him, during an alarming rupture with France, to give 8 per cent. interest, for the necessary loans at that critical period, 1799

George Washington, *first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen*, dies! aged 67, December 14, 1799 leaving in his will, stock equal to 25,000 dollars, for *his favourite national university*, and inviting subscribing followers, and directing the interest to be invested at compound interest, till this fund, with such subscriptions as he invited in his will, may be sufficient for the entire object.

Messrs. Murray, Ellsworth, and Davy, conclude a convention with the French republic, September 3d, by the independent direction of the President, and contrary to the opinion of many of his confidential advisers, . , . . 1800

This important era will be ever memorable for the *removal of the government of the United States, to their permanent seat*, 1801

John Adams, on this important occasion, thus addressed both houses, in his first speech in the city of Washington, viz. "I congratulate the people of the United States on the assembling of congress at *the permanent seat of government: a residence not to be changed.* May this territory be the residence of virtue and happiness; in this city may that piety and virtue, that wisdom and magnanimity, that constancy and self government, which adorned the great character whose name it bears, be forever held in veneration."

"You will consider *this* as the capitol of a great nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity in arts, in commerce, in wealth, in population; and possessing within itself those energies and resources, *which if not thrown away, or miserably misdirected, will secure to it a long course of prosperity.*"

It is worthy of remark, that within two years *after this excellent caution*, a bill passed in congress, directing a positive sale, and of course an immense sacrifice, of above 1,200 city lots, by auction; by which, in effect, above a million of the public resources were thrown away, unless some uncommon circumstance should speedily intervene to restore a confidence in the remaining city property.

The legislature of Massachusetts present a most affectionate address to that venerable and thoroughly tried patriot, John Adams, in consequence of the unaccountable dissentions and difference of opinion respecting the true line of patriotism at this eventful crisis, ... 1801

Thomas Jefferson, late Vice President of the United States, and president of the American philosophical society, and Aaron Burr, both eminent for their talents and unremitting attention to the interests of their country, on the most trying occasions, elected President and Vice President of the United States, March 4th, ... 1801

We have at this period to note a remarkable error in the financial affairs of the United States: Congress, without the usual inquiry in all similar cases, of, 1st. How much money have we in the treasury? 2d. How much do we require for domestic use? What is the averaged value or profit on the use of money in the United States? pass a law directing, *hap hazard*, seven and a half millions to be paid annually to the public creditors, till the entire debt of the union is discharged; forgetting that by the law of 1797, which made debt receivable in the land offices, *the whole present and future debts of the union* were amply provided for 50 years to come, unless they, by some such anti-financial law, should make money so scarce as not to admit the sales of their public lands, *at any rate*. The true value of money was at this time more than 12 per cent. and the average interest on their foreign loans not half the money: hence it is obvious, that much injury must accrue from sending money to Europe, to meet a debt that arrived in every ship, to sink in the land offices, where it would have died a natural death in 15 years. The mischievous effect on the mercantile and agricultural interests, produced by this law, are now most sensibly felt in the high rate for specie and low rate of lands every where, . . . 1802

This year forms another epoch in the history of the United States: by the faithful vigilance of Mr. Livingston, at the court of France, a public overture was made for the purchase of the entire country of Louisiana, which, though of no value to France or Spain, was deemed of such importance to the United States, that either this purchase or the conquest thereof would have obtained it for the American union, within a few years, ... 1803

This year commenced throughout the union, the subscription for a national monument and university, in one magnificent and yet simply connected pile, on the plan of the *Timoleonteon* of Syracuse; for which the subscribing citizens of the United States have limited themselves, *men*, *women*, *and children*, (in conformity to an ancient custom of the original Americans) to the price of *one stone each*. The pile to commence at the discretion either of their trustees, or of the congress of the United States, at their option, in respectful conformity to the will of Washington, . . . 1804

Commodore Preble and the squadron under his command, receive the thanks of their country by a vote of congress, for their gallantry displayed in humbling our piratical foes under the walls of their capitol, at Tripoli, . . . 1804

The public associations for banking and insurance, for canals and turnpikes, by being greatly extended every where, and combining the interests of the states and the people, tend very

much to soften party asperities. The states also, by their purchase of stocks in the public debt of the United States, have shewn less indifference for the union, than before these interesting connections were so far extended, . . . 1804

Lieutenant Stephen Decatur, with 60 men only, boarded and took a Tripolitan frigate of 44 guns, with 300 men on board, under the walls of Tripoli, ... 1805

An unparalleled instance of individual enterprize to reinstate the rightful, but exiled sovereign of Tripoli, and thereby to relieve above 400 American citizens from captivity, was planned this year, and was undertaken by permission of the executive of the United States, by William Eaton, esquire, who, after seeking the bashaw in the interior of Egypt, accepted the command and appointment of the few forces they could raise; with these, at every risk, they crossed the Lybian desert, and gallantly assailed the walls of the city of Derne, with the assistance of 2 or 3 small vessels only. They succeeded nobly; but by some unaccountable accident, general Eaton was prevented from perfecting his entire plan, by a premature, and not an honorable peace, concluded by *a junior* American consul, without consulting the general, with whom it is thought, he was in honor and in duty bound to confer. A noble reward, it is said, is intended for the gallant general, and for his principal associates, ... 1805

The congress of the United States pass a law to prohibit the further receipt of the certificates of the public debt, in exchange for the public lands, *at any price!* . . . 1806

We cannot too often repeat, at this time, that of all the acts of the general government, none has excited more disgust than *this*. After 10 years beneficial experience of the very judicious provision for the entire war debt, the certificates of which were to die *(like checks in a bank)* in the land offices; where ten times the amount would have died in a few years, even if we had not Louisiana in addition to this invaluable and only proper fund for the object.

It is worthy of remark, that the only *ostensible* reason assigned for the changing the provision for sinking the war debt from lands to ready money, and thus increasing the return of specie and bills of exchange to Europe, was, that "a certain *anonymous* clerk, in a certain *anonymous* office, had made a perquisite by the accidental difference between money and the rate at which stocks were receivable." But if this was the *true reason*, why were not the lands raised, or the stocks lowered? the only natural remedies for the complaint.

As the great injury we have sustained by the repeal of the law of 1797, will soon shew itself, if future sales do not increase *annually on the last year*, in the ratio of past experience, we only lament that several foreigners have been disgusted by the measure, and may now prefer *the money* to lands for the debt we owe them. *See page* 201.

Of the laws of the United States and *administration of justice*, we have only to observe, that although to make our manual a complete whole, we ought to speak of our jurisprudence, and of the particular tendency of our penal and criminal codes, in comparison with those of other countries and other times, we have neither the ability nor the room requisite for subjects of such importance: our principal forte, we presume, is *finance*; and either of these sciences would occupy the whole life of any individual, if sufficiently attended to. We will, however, offer a few of our impressions on the topic: we believe, that for the construction and organization of our courts, we have borrowed from the old world the best of their institutes, (and that by occasional aid in reference to the common law of England, *if not too implicitly followed*,) our own laws are sufficient to secure to every one a better chance for justice than he could hope for in any other country. We hope every man will endeavour to furnish himself with a *Blackstone*, and with the great common place book of *Montesquieu*; for these, however imperfect, will assist him to see the propriety of our own theory and practice throughout the union. We might now go on with our subject till our *manual* involved all the able illustrations that were ever reported in the English language; but as they *would never be read*, we ask cui bono? We believe, however, we may venture to add our commendation of the ancient and inestimable privilege, which Montesquieu tells us, the British borrowed from their Saxon ancestors.

"The English borrowed their political government from the Germans. Their beautiful system was first invented in the woods."

"Harrington, in his Oceana, has inquired into the highest point of liberty, to which the constitution of a state may be carried; but ignorant of the nature of real liberty, he busied himself in the pursuit of an *imaginary* phantom of the imagination. He built a *Chalcedon*, while he had Byzantium before his eyes." *Montesquieu.*

As Dr. Adam Smith went beyond his depths, in his attempt to amend the British system of jurisprudence, we shall take care, if possible, how we incur *justly the ridicule of our gentlemen of the bar*. He, Dr. Smith, tells us, "Both the civil and military of the Greeks and Romans, will be readily allowed to have been at least equal to those of any modern nation."

Now this is perhaps as severe censure as ever was cast on the *moderns*; for although for want of the same taste, and consequently the same practice in statuary, we confess we have sunk in comparison with the Greeks, yet we have no other excuse, if we are not better civilians than they were, than our having *degenerated* from the primitive nature of *the divine image*, man; but this we do not wish to believe, especially since there is nothing of sufficient weight to impress so degrading, so discouraging a belief, but the whimsical notions of a few theoretic recluse.

Dr. Smith is certainly mistaken in his idea, that the trials at Rome were before but one or only a few judges. (See Wealth of Nations,

5th book.) We know the contrary as well as we know any thing of the manners of that most interesting city. Cicero, it is asserted by some of the classics, commonly spoke to a court of 50 judges.

It is however to be lamented, that as nations have advanced, the expense attending all legal decisions have increased, and in some instances appear to us to be enormous. Many have reason to complain of the delay of our legal decisions; but these have often given time for the parties to reflect and to settle themselves. As we think we have been greatly injured, by what we know to have been a premature decision, in a case (see appendix) that involved all our worldly goods, we are, perhaps, not so well prepared for this question as some who have been less subjected to a bias of opinion.

On the whole, it is our opinion, that so far from having fallen off from the perfection of ancient jurisprudence, we, *the moderns*, have greatly improved, even of late years; and as our judges are *completely independent*, and in fact interested in relieving both themselves and the people from all the unnecessary shackles of the present system, they from their elevated seats having a fair view of all the subjects in connection, can better point at the faults than any other description of gentlemen; not that we would wish to discourage others from their own attempts for the same object, in a free country. "*The galled steed will ever wince;*" and thus we know that his harness is not adjusted to his frame. Thus should the people make known the injuries to which the best *human* systems have sometimes partially contributed.

"Legislation is the art of studying the genius and constitution of the people, for making them give to necessary laws, an advantageous, but mild obedience. It embraces the whole system of politics in a state; to the end that all resources should tend to the profit and happiness of individuals of every order; and that the talents of individuals should tend in their turn to the advantage, the power, and the glory of the society. It is to reign in the hearts of men, and rather than over men, by dint of exterior power."

"To point out the most simple ordinances which would include all these various objects, and employ the best means for arriving at that end, would be the most interesting problem in interior politics."

"All laws ought to vary with the country, and form in their assemblage a system adapted to the circumstances of the times, places, and persons. It is the code of national rules, which ought to be relative to the diversity of soil, climate, productions, character of the inhabitants, nature of the government, to various relations of the state with its neighbours, the extent of the territory, and more or less to the facility of transportation, whether interior or exterior."

These sentiments are the spirit of a foreign work, entitled, the *Spirit of Legislation.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION. I. ALL legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECT. II. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state, shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and, until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill the vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECT. III. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated

at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments.... When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECT. IV. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECT. V. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECT. VI. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be paid out of the treasury of the U. S. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the U. S. which shall have been created, or the emoluments thereof increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the U. S. shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECT. VII. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill passed by the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the U. S. if he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections on their journal, and proceed to re-consider it. If, after such re-consideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be re-considered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall be a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the U. S. and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECT. VIII. The congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, AND PROVIDE FOR THE COMMON DEFENCE AND GENERAL WELFARE OF THE UNITED STATES; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

dends and by sales, near one million of clear profit *was realized to the treasury*. This, with the additional active capital obtained by funding the war debt, produced those astonishing changes, the effects of which are yet in operation; by these our public and private credit was restored and increased, agriculture, the arts and sciences were every where encouraged; while commerce, universal industry and enterprize, raised, *as if by magic*, our public and private resources, and our individual and national character, to its present exalted and increasing state.

The site for a federal city was selected and formally located on the river Potomac, at the head of its tide waters, in latitude 38° 53′ north, and long. 76 west from London, as near the centre of North America as the view to a convenient and necessary communication with the sea would permit. This site combines more beautiful, salutary, political and other rational points than *that of any other capital city in the known world*, ... 1791

The first regular insurance company established with a capital of 600 thousand dollars, at Philadelphia, ... 1792

General St. Clair defeated by the Indians near the Miami village, with the loss of 640 Americans, his whole baggage and eight pieces of artillery, November 4th, ... 1792

Citizen Genet arrived from France at Charleston, and commissions armed vessels *to cruize against* the British, . . 1793

The serious disputes first occasioned by this conduct of the French minister, terminate in spoliations on the American shipping by the British, greatly to the injury of a mutually beneficial commerce between Britain and America, for which both parties have been much blamed by their respective partisans, ... 1793

The king of Britain issues orders to commanders of ships of war and privateers to bring in for legal adjudication all vessels carrying any supplies to, or any produce from, any French colony, in consequence of which order many American vessels are piratically captured, November 6th, . . 1793

An act passed by congress for fitting out a naval armament against the Algerines, to consist of four 44 gun frigates and two of 36, March 10th, ... 1794

A bill passed by congress laying an embargo for 30 days, which is afterwards continued for 30 more, March 26th, . 1794

John Jay, chief justice of the United States, appointed envoy extraordinary to Britain, April, ... 1794

Discontents, (owing to a partial scarcity of money in the frontier counties in Pennsylvania, and hostile to the excise law,) in the beginning of 1794, break out into an open insurrection in the month of August of this year, but by the prudence of the president of the United States and the good conduct of the militia, who at his call readily stept forth in

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money, shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

SECT. X. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ART. II. SECT. I. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the

whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president.

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes throughout the U. S.

No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECT. II. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by the advice and consent of the

support of the violated laws of their country, order is happily restored without bloodshed, ... 1794

General Wayne gains a complete victory over the savages and Canadian militia, near the Rapids of the Miami of the lakes, August 20th, ... 1794

The treaty of amity and commerce between Great Britain and the United States, signed at London 19th November, ratified by the President of the United States, August 14th, 1795

The dissentions in congress on the subject of financial regulations, and unreasonable jealousies of the influence of the secretary of the treasury, occasion his resignation; an irreparable check to the progress of the United States to immediate wealth, not merely from a change of men, but for the change of those liberal financial measures, that it was the duty of the general government to extend till their country was in a complete state for defence, independent of all further foreign aid, ... 1795

The President assigns his constitutional reasons for a non-compliance with a call of the house of representatives, for the correspondence relative to the late treaty with Britain, 1796

The supplies necessary to carry the British treaty into effect, carried in congress after a long and very serious debate, . 1796

George Washington retires from office as president of the United States, and presents his fellow citizens with an affectionate and invaluable valedictory, containing the principles essential to be observed for the preservation of their political and social blessings, and for the permanent stability of the union, March 3d, ... 1797

John Adams elected President, and Thomas Jefferson Vice President, March 4th, ... 1797

This year *the inestimable law* for the sale of the PRIZE OF WAR LANDS, *for certificates of the war debt*, at a minimum of 2 dollars, obtained in congress, ... 1797

Messrs. Pinckney, Marshall and Gerry, sail to France in July, and return without effecting any accommodation of the differences between France and the United States, in . 1798

The British and American governments begin to discover the importance of their mutually interesting commerce, . 1798

The Insurgente, the first frigate ever captured by the American navy, taken from the French by capt. Thomas Truxton, ... 1798

George Washington appointed and accepted the commission of commander in chief of the armies of the United States, July, ... 1798

Captain Truxton, who in the Constellation, took the French frigate Insurgente, soon after receives a national medal for gallantly defeating La Vengeance, a frigate of superior force, ... 1799

any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SECT. III. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ART. IV. SECT. I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECT. II. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

SECT. III. New states may be admitted by the congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

SECT. IV. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ART. V. The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress:

Provided, that no amendment made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ART. VI. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby; any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ART. VII. The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS.

ART. I. CONGRESS shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ART. II. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put

in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without a just compensation.

ART. VI. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. IX. The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ART. XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of a foreign state.

(For an amendment to designate the persons voted for as president and as vice-president of the United States, &c. *see laws of congress.)*

NOTE.

The *descriptive* title of this inestimable instrument, is, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND COMMONWEALTH OF NORTH AMERICA; for it must be obvious that it is for a *commonwealth*, and that its *tried* merits will finally excite the whole of this conveniently formed country to unite, either by purchase, (as in the instance of Louisiana) or by amicable convention.—That thus the sage and prophetic wishes of all our principal patriots may be happily realized, *in due time*, is the prayer of the author.

A perfect picture of the great distress of the times immediately preceding the adoption of OUR PRESENT CONSTITUTION, would *even now*, by some, be deemed a departure from veracity.

It would be equally difficult to do justice, by our limited powers for description, to the universal agitations that prevailed, while this invaluable boon was pending. But infinitely more arduous to delineate the happy scenes that followed immediately: the congratulations, splendid processions, songs of joy, and hymns to high heaven, elevated the soul of every patriot to a pitch of enthusiasm not to be conceived by any who were not alive in those happy days, that will always afford to us the most pleasing subjects for future reflection.

STATES.	*Ratification of the constitution by the states.*	*Representatives under the constitution.*	*Representatives after the first census.*	*Representatives after the second census.*	*Representatives after the third census.*
N. Hampshire,	June, 1788,	3	4	5	
Massachusetts,	February, 1788,	8	14	17	
Rhode Island,	– 1790,	1	2	2	
Connecticut,	January, 1788,	5	7	7	
New York,	July, 1788,	6	10	17	
New Jersey,	December, 1787,	4	5	6	
Pennsylvania,	– 1787,	8	13	18	
Delaware,	– 1787,	1	1	1	
Maryland,	April, 1788,	6	8	9	
Virginia,	June, 1788,	10	19	22	
North Carolina,	November, 1789,	5	10	12	
South Carolina,	May, 1788,	5	6	8	
Georgia,	January, 1788,	3	2	4	
New states, viz.					
Vermont,	. . .	.	2	6	
Kentucky,	. . .	.	1	3	
Tennessee,	. . .	.	.	1	
Ohio,	. . .	.	.	1	
		65	106	142	

As it is not within our view minutely to define the respective merits and moral fitness of all the parts in union with the whole of our invaluable constitution, we, therefore, refer to the works of John Adams, late president of the United States; to the joint work of Messrs. Hamilton, Madison, and Jay, in *the Federalist*; to Mr. Lo-

ton Smith's ingenious comparative views of the constitutions of the states, with that of the United States; to St. George Tucker's appendix to his notes on Blackstone; and to the other critical views since written.

We shall merely observe, that it seems to us, to be no fault of the framers of the magna charta of American freedom and independence, if the essence of every thing valuable of former days, be not therein entailed on our posterity; and nothing but the ignorance or negligence of our future legislatures to embrace the fair construction and the meaning of, *to provide for the common defence and general welfare*, can occasion our general government to hang like a millstone, on the necks of the people, as did the *old charter* congress, when it was once arrested *for a supposed* neglect of duty, by an ignorant, but suffering mob, at Philadelphia.

"*The duty of every government, or of the fathers of a free people, is always provident.*" Such was the opinion of Aristotle, and of every subsequent sage.

Whenever the healthy father of a great or a small family may condescend to draw all his support from his children, he risks a part of that *conditional affection*, to which he can only be entitled when he does his part to provide for the family entrusted to his care.

OUR GENERAL GOVERNMENT IS IN ITS NATURE HIGHLY PROVISIONAL, and will, therefore, be respected no longer than while it provides, at least, for every deficiency in the national stimulus, which alone can support a desirable animation and happiness, by exciting to all laudable and profitable industry for the general weal.

Life itself being a forced state, and animation and happiness only to be found in proportion to the exciting and exhilirating powers, however organized or modified in action, *the exciting power must ever be in proportion to the animation desired.* This is *an universal axiom in social economy*, viz. *Labour is a latent power, and never found till it is either excited* or impelled *from its place of rest.*

The EXCITING POWER, even for the most essential LABOUR, is a detached principle from the PRODUCTIVE POWER.

MONEY, and the whole of the arts and sciences that follow in the busy train of commerce, are the most congenial social STIMULI, and the grand palladium for agricultural industry.

In every eligible and durable *social compact*, government has an artificial exciting power, to counteract in the savage or *natural animal*, or to bend his unsocial, or merely sensual and selfish propensities, that are often injurious to the social system.

In arbitrary governments, the impetus to action for state purposes are *compellant*; in a republic they are commonly only *excitant*, or inticent, and yet the latter, *to its honor in comparison*, are often to more effect. Hence it may be obvious, that STIMULI, or the exciting power, may be either universal as the sun, or local as fire; general as the government of the United States, or local as the government of a single state.

As the benign warmth of the sun is sometimes imperceptible, where a brisk flame is kindled for chemical or culinary purposes, or for forcing vegetation, so the supreme powers of the union are withheld or inert, where the objects reserved *exclusively* for state legislation call for the attention of government. And as sickly, drooping plants and trees, are sometimes removed from the partially forcing heat of a green-house, to recover health by the genial rays of the sun; so are appeals from the partial operations of state decisions, in certain cases, *essential* to the honor, the well being, and tranquillity of the states.

As the *state* powers of the STATES, were sufficiently coercive for a republic, before the ratification of the MAGNA CHARTA, defining the powers of the general government, the sole objects of the people *were* to establish in congress, a supreme power to illumine, combine, improve, invigorate, extend, and at all times TO DEFEND the whole. The principal duties of congress, therefore, are *happily* to promote a plenitude among *the people*, rather than for THE STATES. As the amiable and respectable grand father leaves the coercive duties for his offspring of *the second degree*, to the discretion of his *first* children, and is himself content to stimulate by acts of kindness only, and appropriate presents to his grateful grand children, so ought the general government to understand the true line of their ordinary duties.

Our excellent form of government will thus harmonize with the most sublime positions in nature; and for this cause, it must be owing to their idleness, or to a gross departure from nature, if our rulers lose the proper respect we entertain for their authority. As all nature sickens and complains when the genial stimulating and exhilirating rays of the sun are obscured for an unusual time, or beyond the ordinary course of nature; so, whenever the constitutional STIMULI of the general government are withheld, *the whole union must feel the loss.*

The most common errors in statistics, are the confusion in the use of the following appropriate terms, viz. TAXES, DUTIES, and CONTRIBUTIONS, in relation to revenue or treasury income; and in LOANS, DISTRIBUTIONS, and EXPENDITURES, in relation to the disposition of the essential oil and best stimulus for all industry, both for defence and for the prosperity of every community.

Taxes and expenditures, terms appropriate to foreign expense, often injurious, may weaken any country; but LOANS and DUTIES, and DISTRIBUTIONS and CONTRIBUTIONS, are only wholesome circulations for the general health of the body politic.

DR. PRIESTLY thought with every other statesman, that "it would be well if GOVERNMENT WAS CONFINED TO THOSE THINGS IN WHICH THE WHOLE SOCIETY ARE INTERESTED." "To make a people happy at home and FORMIDABLE ABROAD, in erecting public works and forming public institutions useful to the whole and to posterity," is their entire duty. *(See lectures on general policy.)*

The finances and the defence of our country, combining the view to its rapid increase by more MEN and more MONEY from the old world, till our population might average 50 to a square mile, would have been sound policy, in the opinion of every American patriot from the time of PENN to this day, if unfortunately the unequal operation of the *too complex* funding system, had not disturbed the sober patriotism of our rulers *of all parties*; but as the *thing* is now past redemption, we pray heaven our rulers may no longer continue to obstinately blind for the future, merely because they were displeased at past events. This would be childish indeed. The whole of the war debt ought to have been funded at par, at *not exceeding* 5 per cent. interest; for as untangible or irredeemable 5 per cents would have brought above par at any time since the funding system, this rate would have been enough. It is *a curious fact*, that by obligating ourselves to pay off the 4 per cent. loans, by short periodical instalments, we lost 100 per cent. on the whole sum, within the first 15 years, besides the benefit of compound interest!!!

If, for example, the government had taken the money payable *without day*, it would have gone of itself rapidly into the land offices, bringing with it the lenders from Europe.

Our government, therefore, *ought to have borrowed* a sufficient sum in 1790, to have taken half of the national bank, and on the present plan of state subscriptions, to have contributed one fourth to the stock of one or more banks for each state, suited to the population and growing commerce of the respective districts in which they have since been established, and are daily extending: these would have given 8 to 10 per centum. This plan *of the writer*, communicated to Mr. Hamilton, in 1791, would have required twelve millions in loans, then easily attainable at 4 and 5 per cent. The certificates, therefore, if made easy in the mode of transfer, like *the loan office certificates* of the revolutionary war, or like bank post bills, (leaving those who prefer the present embarrassing form to wave the *facility* of the one proposed) these *facile* certificates would so far increase the circulating medium as to create an *increased demand for the public lands*, at 3 to 8 dollars the acre, if they were raised to this price by law. The whole of this loan for these purposes would have been exchanged for the public lands *before the year* 1803, leaving the United States possessed of above twelve millions additional capital, in the profits only of this stock, or twenty-five millions in the whole, *by this simple operation* only. Of which profit, five millions might have been invested in turnpike and canal shares, or those *great arteries* of the union, leaving the bysecting ramifications, or *veins*, for the body politic to the states.

Abbe Raynal tells us, that the country is yet in a barbarous state, where the general government does not take good care of the principal roads, to mend and extend them wherever they may be useful. These objects would have given more than was contemplated in the original plan. The compound operation by reinvestment of the

whole profit, would have furnished in bank, canal, and road stock, above sixty millions before the year 1810; and before the year 1835, the whole expenses of the general government, with 30 sail of the line and 60 frigates, could have been supported, without a single cent from any other source.

We do not mean to say, that a simple skeleton of a revenue from *luxuries*, as well as a certain number of regular troops, are not essential to the well being of a state; for it has ever been found difficult to form either an army or a plan for their support, in a short time. The minds of a free people should be accustomed to enough of both, to know their only use, their consistent eligibility, and the true extent for either.

Many writers have been very full and diffuse on the important subject of national revenue; but they have very generally served to confuse their own brains, in proportion to the extent of their essays, as we hope to shew in our *larger book*. All we have to say in this place is, that as it is the vice of monarchies only to be too expensive, and of republics, *without a single exception*, to err on the contrary extreme, we have only to advise that a happy medium may be observed in our country, whenever our public lands may be exhausted, which, with correct management, cannot happen for 50 years, even with a continual war for the whole of the time. But there are, it is to be feared, some inconsiderate persons, even in our legislature, who do not calculate, and therefore suppose that all *income* into the treasury involves *taxation*, and that all *circulations* involve *expenditure*. But if the same attention to classic propriety were to be observed in future in our treasury reports, as is now exhibited in the stated reports, (*see page* 111,) a great deal of nonsense might in consequence be expunged, both from legislative debate and from the circular letters of many honest members to their constituents. There certainly ought to be no deception in these; no trick, however intended, in any communications either to the legislature, or to the people. We ought to leave these little arts to be *exclusively* used by *the privileged order* in *monarchies*, who may require such to maintain their usurpations.

There has been also a common error in very general circulation, of *incalculable magnitude!* It has been said that it would be good policy to return our too scanty loans to Europe, before we proceed to count on the value of our public lands. *This absurdity we believe to be without its parallel.* The deceptive language of our public documents, in calling wholesome CIRCULATIONS within a commonwealth, *expenditure*, are in part the origin of this *ruinous* error. We refer our readers to pages 186 and 197, to prevent further repetitions; and also to the comparative view of the duties of the legislature, page 188; and further, to our view of the present *excess* of exports, by the annual drains by the premature return of our loans to Europe, pages 198 and 128, will fully explain our meaning. And how came these errors to arise? Where are the calculations on which they

were founded? Who are the authors of the error? It will discover a noble mind in them to acknowledge any accident incident to our infantine and singular experience in finance. To prove the error we have to shew that government under it, have already been obliged to ask for a reduction from 2 dollars, to one and a quarter for lands that were brisk at the former price in 1800, till too much of the only stimulus to agriculture and vital principle of commerce was returned to Europe. What member of congress, in possession of an improving estate, bought at a low rate, and payable at his own discretion, would have wantonly obligated himself to pay an annual sum, *far beyond the net proceeds*, if he found that by a little delay, the profits being greater *than the interest*, he could pay the whole with more ease and much more to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned? What should we say of such a man, if he had done this *with no previous* calculation, or no view, no care for the consequences? Where then is the estimate which led to a similar, but a much more dangerous error? For if it had not been for the new bank stock, accidentally created by our merchants for remittances, in which the former four per cents and five per cents are now in part invested by foreigners, there would not have been market money sufficient for the cities only at this time. How much less would the public lands or even those of the middle country command, with but one dollar a head in circulation? Will the lands sell at all; *will they command any thing*, if we go on with no further loans to counter-check our foreign drains by the excessive depleting acts of our political fathers? These are all important questions at a time when usurious interest on good bills are at 18 per cent. per annum, in our cities, and our banks reduced to check their best friends in consequence. The untimely or premature drains, originally engrafted on our funding system, have already cost our country a difference in the total valuation of all interior and back country property, equal to more than 50 per cent. on above 2500 millions, (see page 196.) Mr. Hamilton saw this the year before his death, but alleged that they were correct, *for many reasons*, at their institution; because they increased the general circulations; and even now, said he, if new loans *for at least the amount*, were continually added, which he then believed would have been effected, all would have been right. As Mr. De Pinto's principles support him in this opinion, we will wave our objections; for they are chiefly supported by our belief in the plan for making our national lands *a land bank*, for the sole and final redemption of all our present debts and future loans.

The acres that compose *this land bank*, would bring no more now than they did in the days of Powhatan, if we had no more money in circulation; double the specie circulations, and you will find an incredible increase realized in the subsequent sales of every thing now under its *ultimate value*. Provisions might fall, and so would labour, as the lands approach to something near their intrinsic value, while all real estate would rise beyond the reach of allodial monopoly,

which has occasioned more misery and more revolutions, than any other cause. In short, nothing can be so hostile to the rising interest and liberties of the people, as being cheated out of their national domains; therefore, we shall repeat on all occasions the facts that may be necessary to place an important, but a much neglected truth, in the clearest light in our power.

If government will only refrain, *in future*, from any further partial donation by grants from the national domains, they will be found amply sufficient of themselves; for the principal and interest of all debts, in lieu of all our national taxes, for at least 50 years to come. Then let the future donations of congress be in certificates only, rather than in lands, and a three-fold benefit may be thereby realized.

1st. The optional position of the receiver will be particularly favorable.

2dly. These certificates may contribute to the circulating medium; and

3dly. If they go to Europe in exchange for specie, they will sooner or later bring the possessors (as many of our former loans, *have already done*,) to purchase therewith a portion of the public lands, and thus contribute to increase the value of all our real estate, while the certificates die *their natural death* in the land offices.

The effect of an increase in our circulations by these means, is further explained by reference to the common application of a bucket of water to a dry pump, (see page 188,) where little or nothing could be obtained without the auxiliary loan from a foreign fountain.

In addition to all the preceding notes on the most important subject that ever came before a civilized nation, we state the following, viz.

There is but a *limited* sum to be loaned in any one year by the monied interest of all Europe. Hence, in times of peace, it is sometimes difficult for a nation *across the Atlantic*, to rival the borrowing powers of Europe; but in times of war, an infant nation *at peace*, with increasing securities for the discharge of any debt they may be willing to contract, will have an advantage, such as it is our known duty now to embrace, to secure the friendship of the lenders, and to prevent others from using the same money to molest their unoffending commercial neighbors, merely for the pillage to be obtained by such outrage. This we have already experienced from both the British and French; and whenever we have returned all we have borrowed from Europe, our danger from these will be still the greater, for our being so much weakened by the returns, and for having thereby no further ties of *friendship* on the other side of the Atlantic. An expensive war may probably soon deside our question of prudence.

Mr. William Loton Smith, has hit on a very interesting mode of comparing our state constitutions with each other, and with that of the United States. He complains, with too much reason, that these are less read than those of antiquity. The following is an abridgment, on a more confined scale, *with the same views*, but with less advantage to the uninformed reader, for want of room in our *manual*.

CONSTITUTIONAL appointment and duration of state and United States authorities.

STATES.	Date of form of government.	EXECUTIVE.		LEGISLATIVE.				JUDICIAL.	
		Election of chief magistrate by	Years to serve.	SENATORS.		REPRESENTATIVE.		Appointment of judges by	In office.
				Elected by	For years	Elected by	For years		
N. Hampshire,	1792	cits. paying tax.	1	citizens,	1	citizens,	1	gov. & coun.	good behav.
Massachusetts,	1780	cits. worth 60l.	1	citizens,	1	citizens,	1	gov. & coun.	do.
Rhode Island,	1663	citizens,	1	citizens,	1	citizens,	1	gov. & assis.	1 year.
Connecticut, .	1662	cits. of 40l. f.h.	1	do. freehold.	1	do. freehold.	6 *mo.*	legislature,	1 year.
New York, .	1777	cits. of 100l f.h.	3	do. freehold.	4	do. freehold.	1 *yr.*	coun. of ap.	good behav.
New Jersey, .	1776	legislature,	1	citizens of 50l.	1	citizens, of 50l.	1	legislature,	7 years.
Pennsylvania, .	1790	cits. paying tax.	3	citizens,	4	citizens,	1	governor,	good behav.
Delaware, . .	1776	cits. paying tax.	3	citizens,	3	citizens,	1	governor,	do.
Maryland, .	1776	legislature,	1	citizens,	5	citizens,	1	gov. & coun.	do.
Virginia, . .	1776	legislature,	1	do. freehold.	4	do. freehold.	1	legislature,	do.
North Carolina,	1776	legislature,	1	do. 50 acres,	1	citizens,	1	legislature,	do.
South Carolina,	1790	legislature,	2	do. 50 acres,	4	cits. of 50 acres,	2	legislature,	3 years.
Georgia, . .	1789	legislature,	2	cits. paying tax.	1	citizens,	1	legislature,	good behav.
Vermont, . .	1786	citizens,	1	none,	-	citizens,	1	legislature,	do.
Tennessee, .	1796	cits. paying tax.	2	citizens,	2	citizens,	2	legislature,	do.
Kentucky, . .	1799	free white males	4	free white males	4	free white males	1	legislature,	do.
Ohio, . . .	1802	citizens,	2	citizens,	2	citizens,	2	legislature,	7 years,
United States,	1787	federal electors,	4	state legislature,	6	see state laws,	2	pres. & sen.	good behav.

A STATISTICAL TABLE

OF THE

POPULATION AND GENERAL WEALTH

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

These states, by running a straight line from the extreme south western boundary on the Mississippi, to the north eastern or highest point of Maine, will measure 1,500 English miles in length, and in breadth from Cape Hatteras to the center of the Lake of the Woods 1,300; but if the extremes of latitude and longitude only are taken, the longitudinal line will be found but 1,350 in length, and the latitudinal breadth near 1,295 miles.* The irregular lines forming the entire boundary embrace more than seven hundred millions of acres; from which deducting sixty millions for the lakes and other extensive waters, there will remain one million of square miles, or six hundred and forty millions of acres of inhabitable territory, confirmed to the UNITED STATES by the peace of 1783.

By the addition of Louisiana, *of which the boundaries are in part undefined*, the combined territories of the commonwealth will exceed TWO MILLIONS OF SQUARE MILES. Of this more than one half became national property, and by law of the United States, pledged for the discharge of present and future *nominal* public debts.†

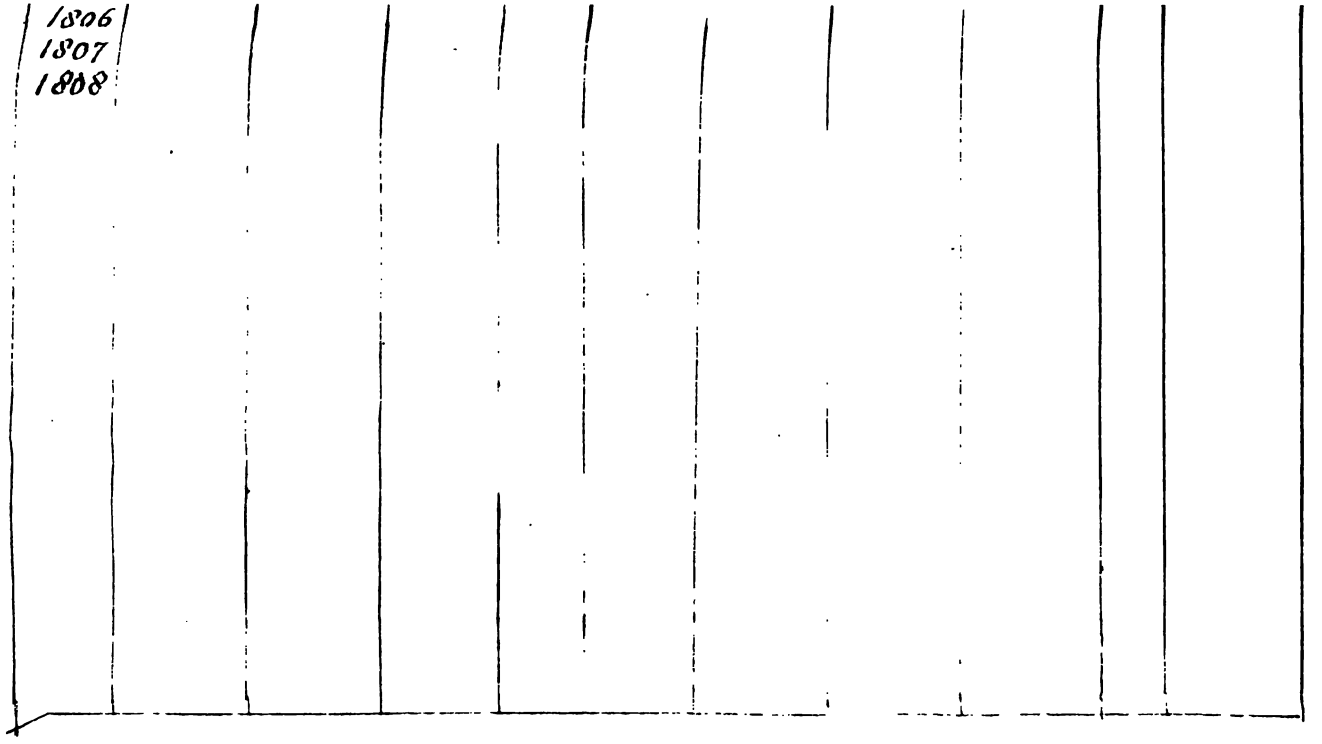
NOTES.

* The north western boundary on the Lake of the Woods is in latitude 49° 37″ N and in longitude 94° 31″ west of Greenwich. The southern boundary commencing at the 31st degree, gives a latitudinal difference of 18° 37 minutes at 69½ miles to a degree.

† The United States' debt is called *nominal* because it is *virtually* paid by sundry laws of congress, particularly that of 1796; in which the whole of the *prize-of-war lands* and other national domains were directed to be carefully surveyed and sold at 2 to 8 dollars the acre, in exchange for the circulating certificates of the funded debt. Hence, and by the great increase of population, by the unexpected fall in the comparative value of all monies now in use, both in Europe and America, and by the convenient shape and size of each regular survey of the lands, that often prove much better than any of those that have been longer in cultivation; for these and other causes, it is now very generally believed that more than 12 times the amount of the circulating certificates with interest thereon, might be redeemed by the proceeds of the national domains alone, in less than 45 years. *(See note to national domains.)*

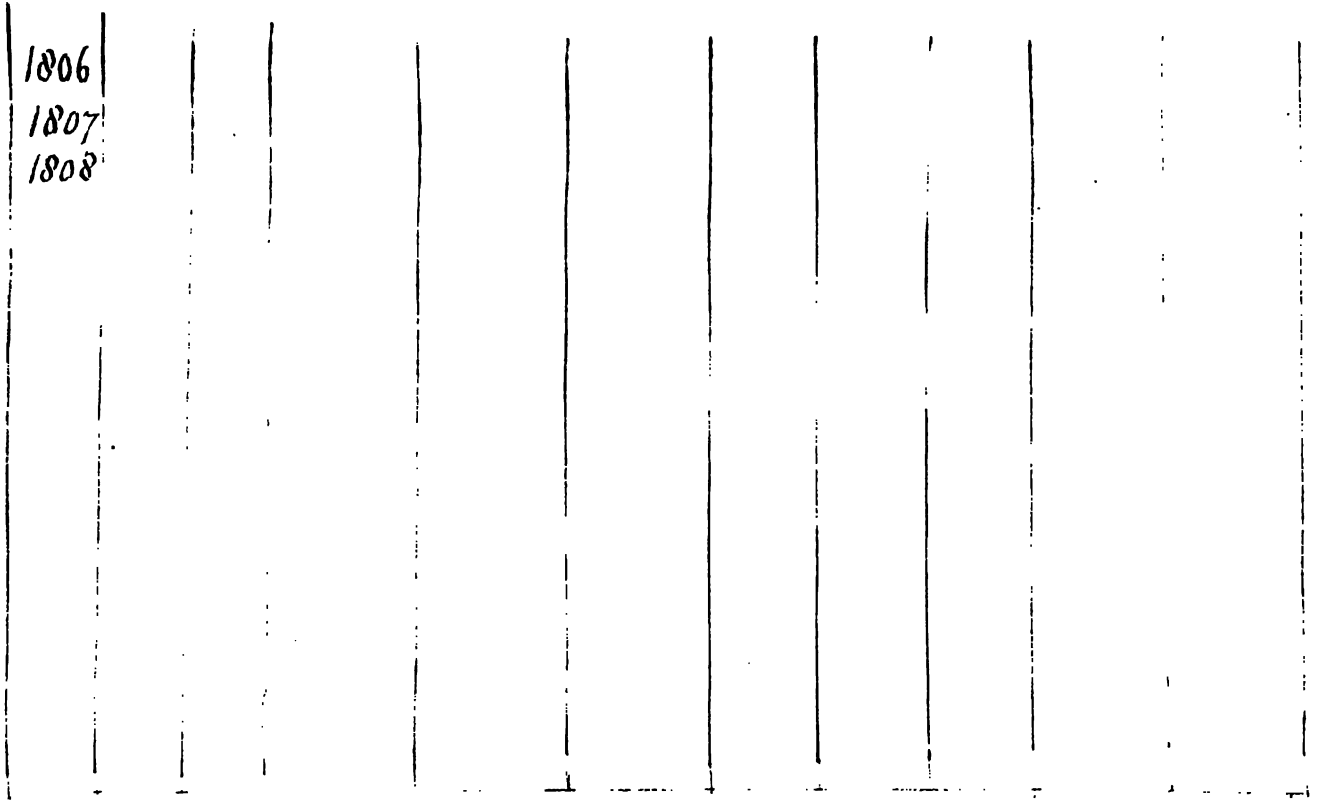
A GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLE for the United States of America.

Years.	POPULATION U. S.									Dwelling houses, inhabited.
	Free persons.	Slaves. Increase yearly near 2 per cent.	Free blacks and persons of colour.	Annual migrations, freemen and slaves.	Births in each year, near 5¾ p. cent.	Deaths in each year, near 2½ per cent.	Total population, including Louisiana, in the year 1804.	Total increase in each year. near 3 p. ct.	Persons to each sq. mile.	
1774	1,985,000	500,000		3,000			2,486,000		2	490,000
1784	2,650,000	600,000		5,000			3,250,000		3	650,000
1790	3,232,303	697,697	59,511	3,500			3,930,000		3	795,000
1791	3,333,761	714,139	63,500	4,000	215,900	101,000	4,047,900	117,900	4	820,000
1792	3,438,237	731,000	67,500	5,000	220,937	103,500	4,169,337	121,337	4	839,000
1793	3,446,417	748,000	71,600	3,600	227,680	107,100	4,294,417	125,180	4	868,000
1794	3,657,189	766,000	75,700	3,500	235,382	110,200	4,423,249	128,632	4	900,000
1795	3,771,946	784,000	79,800	3,900	242,197	113,400	4,555,946	132,697	4	930,000
1796	3,890,124	802,500	84,900	4,500	249,117	117,000	4,692,624	136,678	4	960,000
1797	4,012,902	820,500	89,900	3,500	157,516	120,300	4,833,402	140,776	4	985,000
1798	4,940,404	838,000	95,000	3,800	266,202	124,000	4,978,404	145,002	4	1,010,000
1799	4,273,756	854,000	100,600	4,000	273,334	128,000	5,127,756	149,352	5	1,040,000
1800	4,404,798	876,790	105,843	3,800	282,132	132,100	5,281,588	153,823	5	1,075,000
1801	4,544,300	898,300	110,800	4,000	290,712	136,200	5,440,100	158,512	5	1,100,000
1802	4,682,313	921,000	115,900	4,500	299,113	140,400	5,603,313	163,213	5	1,125,000
1803	4,727,412	944,000	121,900	3,900	308,749	144,550	5,771,412	168,099	5	1,150,000
1804	5,000,100	999,900	126,000	9,500	310,500	149,000	6,000,000	228,583	3	1,190,000
1805	5,156,000	1,024,900	131,000		321,000	153,000	6,180,000	180,000	3	1,225,900


1806
1807
1808

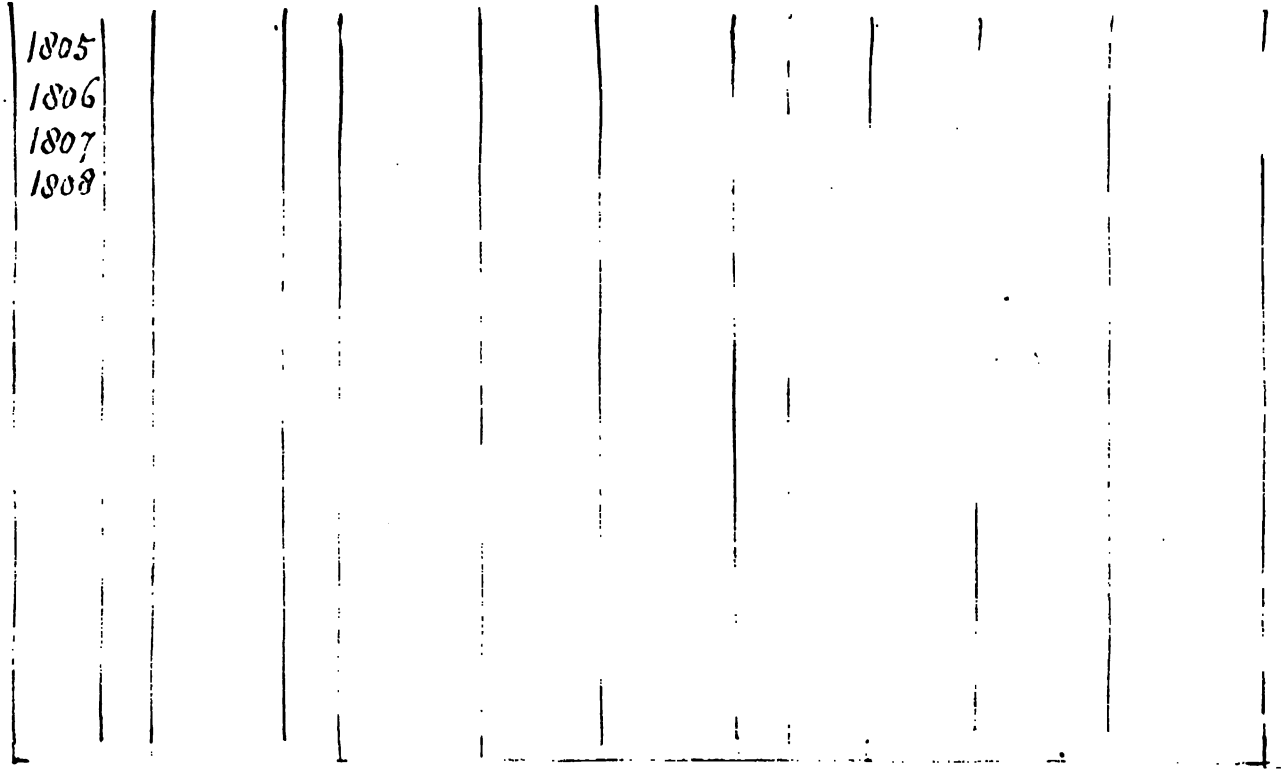
U. S. STATISTICAL TABLE, CONTINUED.

Years.	SEMINARIES OF LEARNING.		IMPROVED LANDS.			AVERAGED PRICE OF LANDS.			LIVE STOCK.	
	Colleges.	*Academies.*	*Acres in tillage, gardens and orchards.*	*Meadow and fallow grounds.*	*Total improved lands, including pastures.*	*Cultivated per acre.*	*In their natural state.*	*Lowest limit of public lands.*	*Horses.*	*Horned Cattle.*
1774			4,900,000	6,000,000	20,860,000	$2 50	$0 35	$0 20	400,000	850,000
1784			5,500,000	7,200,000	21,500,000	2 25	— 40	— 20	600,000	1,200,000
1790			8,000,000	8,000,000	30,000,000	2 10	— 35	— 20	750,000	1,500,000
1791	15	20	8,201,000	8,300,000	31,000,000	3 20	— 55	— 25	800,000	1,600,000
1792			8,500,000	8,600,000	32,000,000	3 50	— 65	1	850,000	1,690,000
1793			8,700,000	8,800,000	33,500,000	4	— 95	1	900,000	1,800,000
1794			8,900,000	9,000,000	34,000,000	4 50	1 20	1	920,000	1,900,000
1795			9,100,000	9,100,000	34,500,000	4 60	1 25	1	940,000	2,000,000
1796	16	30	9,300,000	9,200,000	35,100,000	4 75	1 40	2	960,000	2,100,000
1797			9,600,000	9,500,000	35,600,000	5	1 50	2	990,000	2,200,000
1798			9,900,000	9,600,000	36,100,000	5 25	1 60	2	1,010,000	2,300,000
1799			10,100,000	9,700,000	36,300,000	5 50	1 70	2	1,030,000	2,350,000
1800			10,300,000	9,800,000	36,800,000	5 50	1 90	2	1,045,000	2,450,000
1801			10,500,000	9,900,000	37,400,000	5 60	2	2	1,070,000	2,500,000
1802	17	35	10,700,000	10,000,000	38,000,000	5 70	2 5	2	1,100,000	2,600,000
1803			11,000,000	10,100,000	38,500,000	5 85	2 10	1 64	1,130,000	2,700,000
1804	18	38	11,200,000	10,200,000	38,950,000	6	2 15	1 64	1,160,000	2,850,000
1805			11,400,000	10,350,000	39,400,000	6 25	2 20	1 64	1,200,000	2,950,000


1806
1807
1808

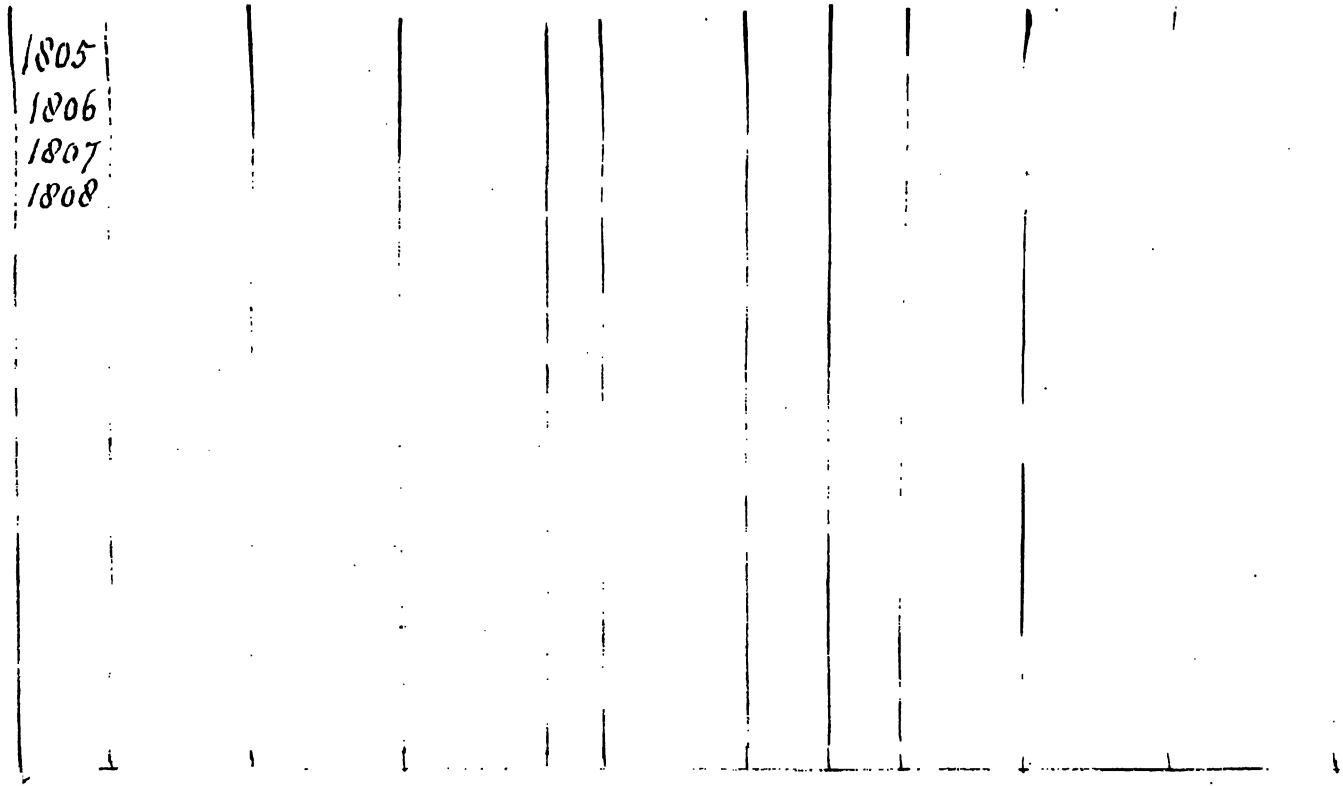
U. S. STATISTICAL TABLE, CONTINUED.

Years.	PROGRESSIVE STATE OF ROADS.					MILITARY FORCE.					IMPORTS.
	Increase of toll bridges.		Increase of turnpikes and canals.		Post-office revenue.	Militia.	Navy United States.		Seamen.	Tons, merchant vessels on which duties were collected.	Merchandise including emigrant's stock, furniture, &c.
	No.	Cap. Stock.	No.	Stock, dols.	Dollars.		Vessels.	Guns.			Dollars.
1774						421,300			15,000	198,000	7,000,000
1784						541,666			18,000	250,000	11,000,000
1790						654,000			25,000	486,890	17,500,000
1791			8	900,000	71,295	677,650			28,000	502,698	19,000,000
1792	6	400,000	12	1,300,000	92,988	694,889			30,090	567,628	22,000,000
1793	8	470,000	14	1,500,000	103,883	715,736			33,060	627,670	26,000,000
1794	10	500,000	16	1,560,000	129,185	737,208			39,900	628,617	34,000,000
1795	12	650,000	19	1,800,000	163,794	759,324			45,000	747,964	48,000,000
1796	15	900,000	22	2,000,000	195,043	782,104			51,500	831,900	68,000,000
1797	16	1,100,000	25	2,300,000	213,992	805,567	3	124	60,200	876,912	52,000,000
1798	19	1,400,000	30	2,900,000	233,144	829,734	13	350	62,300	893,329	63,000,000
1799	22	1,570,000	30	2,900,000	264,850	854,626	42	950	63,500	920,000	79,500,000
1800	23	1,600,000	32	3,000,000	280,806	878,000	42	970	64,000	972,000	71,800,000
1801	25	1,860,000	33	3,050,000	320,500	914,001	20	600	65,000	947,576	88,900,000
1802	27	1,900,000	35	3,200,000	327,257	940,000	20	600	63,000	1,003,002	73,000,000
1803	29	1,955,000	39	3,400,000	351,977	972,000	18	556	63,000	1,107,323	56,000,000
1804	30	2,000,000	48	4,900,000	389,547	1,050,000	20	560	64,000		80,000,000


1805
1806
1807
1808

U. S. STATISTICAL TABLE, CONTINUED.

Years.	EXPORTS.			Insurance companies.		VARIATION OF MONEY.		REVENUE.		
	Foreign merchandise exported.	Domestic produce.	Total exports.			Averaged labour per day.	Averaged wheat p. bush.	Internal revenue, laws repealed in 1802.	Impost on merchandise and tonnage.	Total annual receipts.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	No.	Capital.	Cents.	Cents.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1774		6,100,000	6,100,000			30	60			
1784	1,150,000	9,000,000	10,150,000			50	65			
1790	1,800,000	14,200,900	16,000,000			50	75			
1791	3,799,202	14,600,000	18,399,202			60	75			4,771,200
1792	5,945,568	15,060,500	21,005,568	1	600,000	65	80		3,443,073	8,771,600
1793	10,591,788	15,420,000	26,011,783	2	900,000	70	95		4,255,306	6,450,195
1794	16,843,625	16,200,100	33,043,725	4	1,200,000	100	100	277,878	4,801,065	9,439,855
1795	29,791,506	18,064,050	46,855,856	7	2,500,000	100	120	336,635	5,888,461	9,515,758
1796	47,040,076	20,024,021	67,064,097	8	3,000,000	100	100	481,162	6,567,987	8,740,329
1797	27,042,039	24,052,671	51,294,710	9	3,300,000	90	150	577,796	7,549,649	8,758,780
1798	33,335,998	27,991,413	61,327,411	9	3,000,000	85	190	651,351	7,106,061	8,179,170
1799	45,123,335	33,142,187	78,665,522	12	4,000,000	100	200	787,306	6,610,449	12,549,381
1800	39,120,877	31,840,903	70,971,780	15	5,000,000	90	200	821,649	9,080,932	12,413,978
1801	46,642,723	46,377,792	93,020,515	22	6,000,000	80	175	*outstandg.*	10,750,773	12,945,455
1802	35,774,971	26,182,173	71,957,144	29	7,500,000	75	130	924,600	12,438,235	14,995,793
1803	13,585,073	42,205,961	55,800,033	36	9,000,000	75	125		10,479,417	11,064,097
1804	36,231,597	41,477,479	77,699,074	40	10,000,000	75	155			


1805
1806
1807
1808

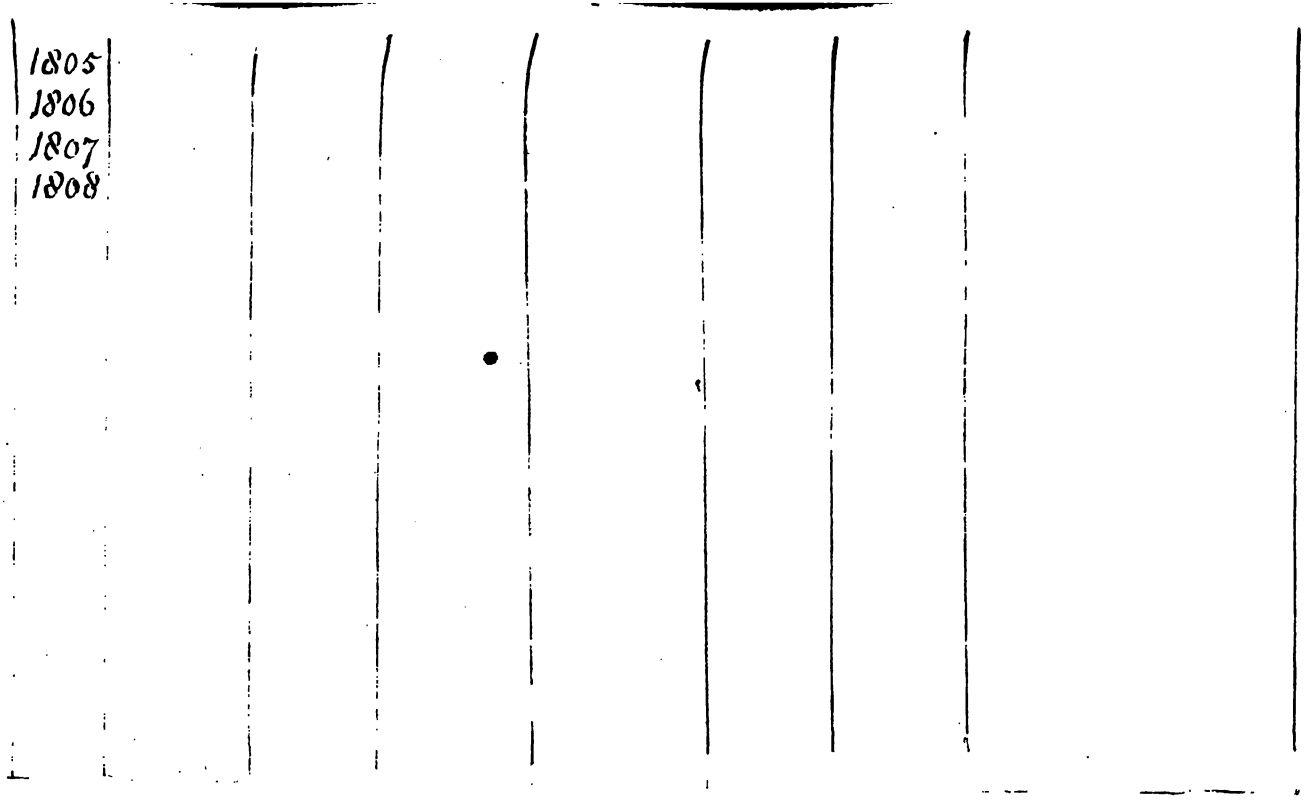
U. S. STATISTICAL TABLE, CONTINUED.

Years.	EXPENDITURE.			MONEY.		Number of Banks.	STOCKS PASSING AS MONEY, PART HELD IN EUROPE.	
	Civil list and contingencies.	Army, navy and contingent,	Total expenditure.	Metalic medium.	Bank notes in circulation.		Banking Capital,	Nominal public debt.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.	Highest debt.
1774				4,000,000				200,000,000
1784				10,000,000	2,000,000	3	2,150,000	Funded.
1790	946,841			9,000,000	2,500,000	4	2,550,000	72,237,301
1791		808,617	3,797,436	16,000,000	9,000,000	6	12,950,000	76,781,953
1792	400,458	1,223,593	8,962,920	18,000,000	11,500,000	16	17,150,000	77,124,300
1793	436,853	1,237,618	6,479,977	20,000,000	11,000,000	17	18,000,000	78,402,946
1794	443,031	2,694,945	9,041,593	21,500,000	11,600,000	17	18,000,000	79,424,668
1795	417,362	2,671,498	10,151,240	19,000,000	11,000,000	23	19,000,000	84,980,438
1796	507,228	2,831,174	8,367,776	16,500,000	10,500,000	24	19,200,000	83,404,139
1797	540,747	1,555,340	8,625,877	16,000,000	10,000,000	25	19,200,000	81,324,139
1798	664,408	1,452,114	8,583,618	14,000,000	9,000,000	25	19,200,000	81,244,139
1799	568,199	3,206,085	11,004,965	17,000,000	10,000,000	26	21,200,000	88,456,038
1800	805,051	5,154,122	11,952,534	17,500,000	10,500,000	28	21,350,000	89,443,437
1801	692,821	5,993,625	12,273,376	17,000,000	11,000,000	31	22,400,000	88,745,704
1802	596,981	3,184,240	13,270,457	16,500,000	10,000,000	32	22,600,400	87,451,521
1803	526,748	1,709,189	11,258,913	16,000,000	11,000,000	36	26,000,000	98,196,018
1804				17,500,000	14,000,000	39	39,500,000	

1805
1806
1807
1808

U. S. STATISTICAL TABLE, CONCLUDED.

Years.	DEDUCT FROM THE DEBT.			TOTAL.	LANDS SOLD TO DISCHARGE U. S. DEBT.		NATIONAL FUNDS.
	Active sinking fund and reimbursements.	*Cash in the Treasury.*	*Custom-house bonds.*	*Valuation of all the real and personal property in the U. S.*	*No. of acres sold to pay the public debt at 2 to 6 dol. h. acre.*	*Proceeds of sales.*	*Appropriated by law to the discharge of the present and future public debt.*
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dols. estimate.*	See p. 201		
1774				600,000,000	(omitted)		Stocks drawing interest purchased by the commissioners of the sinking funds, with specie by law of the U. States of August 1790, with the surplus duties by law of May 1792, with proceeds of the public lands, &c. . . . Dolls. 7,500,000
1784				850,000,000			
1790				1150,000,000			
1791		973,905	2,137,789	1360,000,000			
1792		783,444	3,332,886	1550,500,000			
1793	2,019,184	753,661	5,250,151	1750,000,000			
1794	2,265,022	1,151,925	6,922,631	1950,000,000			
1795	3,254,235	516,442	9,424,629	2060,000,000			4,500 lots in the city of Washington, . . . 1,500,000
1796	3,600,344	888,995	10,405,091	2190,500,000			235 millions of acres of land, limited by law at not less than 2 dollars per acre to net in time 470,000,000
1797	4,549,627	1,021,899	12,321,068	2230,000,000	*A sale at Pittsburg.*	*The sales of Lake Erie lands are not in this statement.*	
1798	5,233,174	617,451	11,676,578	2300,000,000			
1799	9,052,232	2,061,683	13,844,396	2350,500,000	130,000	*Dollars.*	
1800	9,274,607	2,623,311	17,778,042	2400,000,000	*acres at*	268,509	Half of the U. S. Louisiana lands at the same limit may net to posterity, ... 600,000,000
1801	10,876,686	3,295,391	15,237,527	2430,500,000	398,640	1,203,509	
1802	12,013,777	5,090,607	15,233,407	2450,000,000	738,666	1,883,509	


1805
1806
1807
1808

In addition to the explanatory notes, *arranged in the order of the preceding table, the following abridgement, by contrasting the results of* 20 *years, may serve to illustrate the views of the compiler, and induce others to form their own exhibits from present and future facts*—TO EXTEND STATISTICAL ENQUIRY.

			In 1784.	*In* 1804.
Territories of the United States* .		*Acres.*	640,000,000	1,280,000,000
Free persons, *(See note)* . . .	A	*Persons.*	2,650,000	5[illegible],000,000
Slaves, ...		*Do.*	600,000	992,900
Freed persons of colour, ...		*Do.*	56,000	126,000
Births, ...		*Do.*	158,000	310,500
Deaths, ...		*Do.*	76,000	149,000
Total population, ...	A	*Do.*	3,250,000	6,000,000
Total increase, *yearly*, ...		*Do.*	96,000	180,000
Persons to each mile, ...	B	*Do.*	3	6
Dwelling-houses, ...	C	*Houses.*	650,000	1,190,000
Colleges, ...	D	*Number.*	} 36	56
Academies, ...		*Do.*	}	
Improved lands, ...	E	*Acres.*	21,500,000	38,950,000
Averaged price, cultivated, . . .		*Dollars.*	2	6
Do. in their natural state, . .		*Cents.*	35	215
Horses, ...	F	*Horses.*	600,000	1,160,000
Horn cattle, ...		*Cattle.*	1,200,000	2,850,000
Increase toll bridges, ...	G	*Bridges.*	6	30
Turnpikes and canals, ...		*Number.*	8	48
Militia, ...	H	*Men.*	541,666	2,050,000
Navy, U. S.	I	*Vessels.*	*None.*	20
Seamen, ...	K	*Seamen.*	18,000	64,000
Tons shipping, ...	L	*Shipping.*	250,000	1,107,323
Imports, ...	M	*Dollars.*	11,000,000	80,000,000
Exports, ...	N	*Do.*	2,000,000	77,699,000
Insurance companies, ...	O	*Capital.*	*None.*	10,000,000
Averaged labour per day, . .	P	*Cents.*	50	75
Do. wheat per bushel, . . .		*Do.*	65	155
Revenue, ...	Q	*Dollars.*		10,064,097
Expenditure, ...	R	*Do.*		11,258,913
Metalic medium, ...	S	*Do.*	10,000,000	17,500,000
Banks, ...	T	*Number.*	3	39
Bank capital, ...		*Dollars.*	2,250,000	39,500,000
Bank notes circulating, ...		*Do.*	2,000,000	14,000,000
Nominal public debt, . . .	U	*Do.*	200,000,000	98,196,018
Sinking fund, ...		*Do.*	*None.*	14,413,000
Cash in the treasury, ...		*Do.*	*None.*	4,824,121
Custom-house bonds, ...		*Do.*	*None.*	12,317,449
Total valuation U. States, . .	W	*Do.*	850,000,000	2,502,000,000
Public lands sold, ...	X	*Acres.*		1,223,378
Proceeds public lands, ...		*Dollars.*		2,888,509
NATIONAL FUNDS, viz.				
Active sinking fund, ...	Y	*Dollars.*	*None.*	7,024,459
4500 lots in Washington city, .	Z	*Do.*	*None.*	1,500,000
Western public lands, . . .	Z	*Acres.*	*Uncertain.*	250,000,000
Louisiana lands, ...		*Do.*	*None.*	400,000,000

* *Note*, The addition for Louisiana in 1804 are from a vague estimate, the bounds being yet undefined.

Before the census of 1790 and of 1800, the population was supposed to double in 20 years, since which an annual addition of 3 per cent. to the total of the last year, giving a duplication in about 23 years, will be found nearer the true rate of increase.

UNITED STATES' CENSUS FOR 1790.

DISTRICTS.	Free white males of 16 years and upwards, including heads of families.	Free white males under 16 years.	Free white females, including heads of families.	All other free persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Vermont,	22,335	22,328	40,505	225	16	85,539
New Hampshire,	36,086	34,851	70,160	630	158	141 885
Maine,	24,384	24,748	46,870	538		96,540
Massachusetts,	95,453	87,289	190,582	5,463		378,787
Rhode Island,	16,019	15,799	32,652	3,407	948	68,825
Connecticut,	60,593	54,403	117,448	2,808	2,764	237,946
New York,	84,700	78,122	152,320	4,654	21,324	340,120
New Jersey,	45,251	41,416	13,287	2,762	11,423	184,139
Pennsylvania,	110,788	106,948	206,363	6,537	3,737	434,373
Delaware,	11,783	12,143	22,384	3,899	8,887	59,094
Maryland,	55,916	51,339	101,395	8,043	103,036	319,728
Virginia,	110,936	116,135	215,056	12,866	292 627	747,610
Kentucky,	15,154	17,057	28,922	114	12,430	73,677
North Carolina,	69,988	77,506	140,710	4,975	100,572	393,751
South Carolina,	35,576	37,722	56,880	1,801	107,094	240,073
Georgia,	13,103	14,044	25,739	398	29,264	82,548
Western territories,	6,271	10,227	15,365	361	3,417	35,691
					Total,	3,929,326

A CENSUS OF INHABITANTS IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEAR 1800.

Names of States.	FREE WHITE MALES.					FREE WHITE FEMALES.					All other free persons except In'd. not taxed.	Slaves.	Total.
	Under 10 years of age.	Of 10 and under 16.	Of 16 and under 26.	Of 26 and under 45.	Of 45 and upwards.	Under 10 years of age.	Of 10 and under 16.	Of 16 and under 26.	Of 26 and under 45.	Of 45 and upwards.			
Vermont, . .	29,420	12,046	13,242	16,544	8,076	28,272	11,366	12,606	15,287	7,049	557		154,465
N. Hampshire,	30,694	14,881	16,379	17,589	11,715	29,871	14,193	17,153	18,381	12,142	855	8	183,858
Massachusetts,	63,646	32,507	37,905	39,729	31,348	60,920	30,674	40,491	43,833	35,340	6,552		422,845
Maine, . . .	27,970	12,305	12,900	15,318	8,339	26,899	11,338	13,295	14,496	8,041	818		151,719
Rhode Island,	9,945	5,352	5,889	5,785	4,887	9,524	5,026	6,463	6,939	5,648	3,304	380	69,122
Connecticut,	37,946	19,408	21,683	23,180	18,976	35,736	18,218	23,561	25,186	20,827	5,300	951	251,002
New York, .	50,097	44,273	49,275	61,594	31,855	95,473	39,471	48,116	56,411	28,651	10,374	20,613	586,050
New Jersey,	33,900	15,859	16,301	19,956	12,629	32,622	14,827	17,018	19,534	11,600	4,402	12,422	211,149
Pennsylvania,	103,226	46,061	54,262	59,333	38,585	99,624	43,789	53,947	53,846	33,395	14,564	1,706	602,545
Delaware, . .	8,250	4,437	5,121	5,012	2,213	7,628	4,277	5,543	4,981	2,390	8,268	6,153	64,273
Maryland, .	36,751	17,743	21,929	23,553	13,712	84,703	16,787	22,915	21,725	12,180	19,987	107,707	349,692
Virginia, . .	93,327	40,820	49,191	50,819	30,442	87,993	39,148	51,209	41,746	34,179	20,507	346,968	886,149
Kentucky, .	37,274	14,045	15,705	17,699	9,238	34,949	13,433	15,524	14,934	7,075	741	40,343	220,959
N Carolina,	63,118	27,073	31,560	31,209	18,688	59,074	25,874	32,989	30,665	17,514	7,043	133,196	478,105
S. Carolina, .	37,411	16,156	17,761	19,344	10,244	34,664	15,857	18,145	17,236	9,437	3,185	146,151	345,591
Georgia, . .	19,841	8,469	9,787	10,914	4,957	18,407	7,914	9,243	8,835	3,894	1,919	59,699	162,686
Tennessee, .	19,227	7,194	8,282	8,352	4,125	18,450	7,042	8,554	6,992	3,491	309	13,584	105,602
N. W. Territ.	9,362	3,637	4,636	4,833	1,955	8,644	3,353	3,861	3,342	1,395	337		45,365
Indiana Terr.	854	347	466	645	262	791	280	424	393	115	163	135	5,641
Missis. Ter.	999	356	482	780	290	933	376	352	426	165	182	3,489	8,850
Total,	713,258	342,979	392,756	477,188	262,536	725,197	323,243	402,426	405,179	254,528	109,289	893,605	5,289,573
D. Columbia,	1,788	671	1,178	1,332	539	1,577	663	1,027	1,028	463	783	3,244	14,093

For the following estimate of provincial population in 1753, (see Marshall's Life of Washington,) *given as an authentic account from militia-rolls, poll-taxes, bills of mortality, returns from* Governors *and other authorities* of the time.

Colonies.	*Inhabitants.*
Nova Scotia,	5,000
New Hampshire,	30,000
Massachusetts Bay,	220,000
Rhode Island,	35,000
Connecticut,	100,000
New York,	100,000
The Jerseys,	60,000
Pennsylvania and Delaware,	250,000
Maryland,	85,000
Virginia,	85,000
North Carolina,	45,000
South Carolina,	30,000
Georgia,	6,000
Total,	1,051,000
Louisiana, French colony,	7,000
Canada, do.	45,000
	52,000

The foregoing estimate was originally formed by the venerable Dr. Franklin, whose attention to STATISTICAL INQUIRY was unequalled in his time; and as the two census since obtained, *and here inserted*, have sufficiently confirmed the truth of his estimates, they will be recognized with pleasure by every American, so will the following apposite reflections on population, &c. from a letter written by the doctor in 1755.

"Tables of the proportion of marriages to births, of deaths to births, of marriages to the number of inhabitants, &c. formed on observations made on bills of mortality, christenings, &c. of populous cities, will not suit countries; nor will tables formed on observations made on full settled old countries, as Europe, suit new countries, as America.

"For people increase in proportion to the number of marriages, and that is greater in proportion to the ease and convenience of supporting a family. When families can be easily supported, more persons marry, and earlier in life.

"In cities, where all trades, occupations and offices are full, many delay until they can see how to bear the charges of a family; which charges are greater in cities, as luxury is more common; many live single during life, and continue servants to families, journey-men to trades, &c. hence cities do not by natural generation supply themselves with inhabitants; the deaths are more than the births.

"In countries full settled, the case must be nearly the same; all lands being occupied and improved to the height, those who cannot get land must labour for those who have it; when labourers are plenty their wages will be low; by low wages a family is supported with difficulty; this difficulty deters many from marriage, who, therefore, long continue servants and single. Only as cities take supplies of people from the country, and thereby make a little more room in the country, marriage is a little more encouraged there, and the births exceed the deaths.

"Great part of Europe is fully settled with husbandmen, manufacturers, &c. and therefore cannot now increase in people. Land being plenty in America, and so cheap as that a labouring man, who understands husbandry, can in a short time save money enough to purchase a piece of new land sufficient for a plantation, whereon he may subsist a family; such are not afraid to marry, for even if they look far enough forward to consider how their children, when grown, are to be provided for, they see that more land is to be had at rates equally easy, all circumstances considered.

"Hence marriages in America are more general, and more generally early than in Europe. And if it is reckoned there, that there is but one marriage *per annum* among one hundred persons, perhaps we may here reckon two; and if in Europe they have but four births to a marriage (many of their marriages being late) we may here reckon eight; of which, if one half grow up, and our marriages are made, reckoning one with another, at twenty years of age, *our people must double at least every twenty years.*

"But notwithstanding this increase, SO VAST IS THE TERRITORY OF NORTH AMERICA, that it will require many ages to settle it fully; and, until it is fully settled, labour will never be cheap here, where no man continues long a labourer for others, but gets a plantation of his own; no man continues long a journey-man to a trade, but goes among those new settlers, and sets up for himself, &c. Hence labour is no cheaper now (1755) in Pennsylvania than it was thirty years ago, though so many thousand labouring people have been imported from Germany and Ireland.

* "In proportion to the increase of the colonies, a vast demand is growing for British manufactures, *a glorious market wholly in the power of Britain*, in which foreigners cannot interfere, *which will increase in a short time even beyond her power of supplying*, though her whole trade should be to her colonies."

* The narrow policy of the *lord Sheffields*, of Britain, will *probably* soon chan this once flattering prospect for the British nation.

The following table formed from the first census, will show the proportion which the sexes bear to each other in each of the United States.

	Males.	*Females.*	*Excess.*	
Vermont, . . .	44,763	40,505	4,258	Males.
New Hampshire, .	70,937	70,160	777	Ditto.
*Massachusetts, .	182,742	190,582	7,840	Females.
*Rhode Island, . .	31,818	32,652	834	Ditto.
*Connecticut, . .	114,926	117,448	2,522	Ditto.
New York,. . . .	161,822	152,320	9,502	Males.
New Jersey, . . .	86,667	83,287	3,380	Ditto.
Pennsylvania, . .	217,736	206,363	11,373	Ditto.
Delaware, . . .	23,926	22,384	1,540	Ditto.
Maryland, . . .	107,254	101,395	5,859	Ditto.
Virginia, ...	227,071	215,046	12,025	Ditto.
Kentucky, . . .	32,211	28,922	3,289	Ditto.
North Carolina, .	147,494	140,710	6,784	Ditto.
South Carolina, . .	73,298	66,880	6,418	Ditto.
Georgia, ...	27,147	25,739	1,408	Ditto.
Territory S. W. Ohio,	16,548	15,365	1,183	Ditto.

* Migrations to other states and seamen occasion the disproportion of males in these states.

For the present rapid increase of population the United States are less indebted to foreign emigration than was formerly believed, if reliance may be placed on the best records and estimates at present attainable; by these they have not averaged more than 4,000 for the last ten years, while it is known that above half that number have migrated from the United States, a part to Upper Canada, and more as seafaring adventurers, to every part of the globe. Further to illustrate these subjects, the averaged births and deaths are thus stated from the best present sources, viz.

In Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, there are	100	births to 50 deaths,
In Salem, Massachusetts, ...	100	to 49 and 51
In Boston, do.	100	to 49 and 52
In Hartford, Connecticut, ...	100	to 48 and 49
In New York, N. York, ...	100	to 51 and 53
In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, . . .	100	to 51 and 53
In Baltimore, Maryland, ...	100	to 51 and 54
In the City of Washington, ...	100	to 50 and 51
In Norfolk, Virginia, ...	100	to 52 and 54
In Charleston, S. Carolina, ...	100	to 55 and 60
But in the healthiest parts even of Carolina and Georgia, ...	100	to 45 and 49
And for the United States, averaged, .	100	to 49 and 51

The annual deaths vary according to the size of the cities as well as for the difference of their climates, seasons, &c.

In Portsmouth they are rated at, . . .	1 in 48 to 49	persons,
In Salem, ...	1 in 48 to 49	do.
In Boston, ...	1 in 47 to 49	do.
In Hartford, ...	1 in 50 to 55	do.
In Rhode Island, ...	1 in 50 to 56	do.
In New York, ...	1 in 44 to 50	do.
In Philadelphia, ...	1 in 44 to 50	do.
In Baltimore, ...	1 in 43 to 49	do.
In the City of Washington, ...	1 in 48 to 50	do.
In Norfolk, ...	1 in 40 to 47	do.
In Charleston, ...	1 in 35 to 40	do.
In all the low grounds south of 38 N. lat.	1 in 34 to 39	do.
But in the high and healthiest parts even of Georgia, ...	1 in 45 to 50	do.
For the average of the United States, .	1 in 39 to 41	do.

Further to illustrate these subjects, it may be proper to refer to some of the most esteemed European statements; Dr. Price thought that the annual London deaths were one in 21 of its inhabitants, and sir William Petty that one in 32 only died in each year throughout all England. There are many more favourable statements by persons of less celebrity for their attention to accuracy. But the following will be found near the present prevalent belief, with the best informed Europeans, viz.

There die annually in all Europe,

In great cities.	*In moderate towns.*	*In the country.*	*In the most healthy parts.*
1 to 23	1 to 28	1 to 35	1 to 55

The count de Buffon supposed the yearly deaths in all France to average one in 32, and M. de Condorcet with other respectable writers, have given an easy rule by which to ascertain the population, by the bills of mortality; thus, multiply the births by 25, and they will give the number of the inhabitants of Paris: *by this mode*, to multiply the births of these states by 19, or the deaths by 41, the whole number of the inhabitants might be very nearly obtained, at least this is as near as the most careful attention of the author has yet been able to arrive at the fact in question.

We ought not to omit in this note, the belief of many observing persons, that the timidity of the uninformed part of several cities and other communities, occasioned *a concealment of a portion of their numbers*, when the last census was taken, lest it might become the basis for a capitation tax. *This opinion* has been further confirmed by the known fact, that for the whole length of the states, in the most salubrious parts, *(between the latitudes* 37 *and* 46 *north)* a natural increase and duplication has been often realized in 16 to 18 years; but as many of the low, flat and moist grounds of the south, and all

the cities, are found to be less favourable to the general increase, the census cannot be much under-rated, even if a few of the careful returning officers were thus partially disappointed. Another interesting fact has been less generally noted, namely, that people in the United States commonly live to a greater age than in Europe, on an average of ages throughout both countries. It is ascertained that about 1 in 8 live to the age of seventy in Connecticut, and for the whole extent of the healthiest parts of the country there is but little variation from this position. These and other causes connected will probably continue a rapid rate of increase for a century, or until there may be at least 90 persons for each square mile, beyond which number no addition for the further welfare or happiness of the people could be rationally desired in any country *or commonwealth* of the vast extent of these United States.—*Witness the miseries of Asia*, where *the sword is often welcome!* being preferred to pestilence and famine, the periodical and sometimes inevitable visitants of all countries burthened by excessive population.

TABLE of the Probabilities of Life for Europe and for a medium of the United States.

GENERAL TABLE FROM COUNT DE BUFFON.			NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA FOR 12 YEARS.		
Periods of life.	*Persons living.*	*Decrease of life.*	*Periods of life.*	*Persons living.*	*Decrease of life.*
Between birth and	*of* 1,000		*Between birth and*	*of* 1,000	
3 *years*,	591	409	3 *years*,	612	388
3 and 5	540	51	3 and 5	555	57
5 and 10	490	50	5 and 10	511	44
10 and 20	450	40	10 and 20	465	46
20 and 30	392	58	20 and 30	398	67
30 and 40	323	69	30 and 40	320	78
40 and 50	252	71	40 and 50	228	92
50 and 60	180	72	50 and 60	164	64
60 and 70	101	79	60 and 70	102	62
70 and 80	27	75	70 and 80	30	72
80 and 90	3	24	80 and 90	5	24

Too much attention cannot be paid to *the probabilities of life* in forming tables for extensive insurance companies, where errors may prove ruinous. Dr. Price saved several London companies from such errors by revising their inaccurate tables, and by throwing all the fractions in their favour.

STATE POPULATION, INCREASE AND MIGRATION.

STATES.	*Square miles.*	NUMBER OF INHABITANTS.			*Increase in 10 years.*	*Doubling in years from 1790.*	MIGRA. IN 10 YEARS.		*Persons to each mile in 1805.*
		~~Census Congress~~ *of* 1754.	*Census* 1790.	*Census* 1800.			*From elder states.*	*To new states.*	
Terr. Columbia,	100		6,000	14,093	8,093	8		6,000	15
Vermont, . . .	10,000	*None.*	85,539	154,465	68,926	13		34,000	18
N. Hampshire, .	9,000	30,000	141,885	183,835	41,950	*migrat.*	13,000		22
Massachusetts, .	7,000	220,000	378,787	422,845	44,058	*do.*	86,000		68
Maine, ...	25,000		96,540	151,719	55,179	19		24,000	7
Rhode Island, .	2,000	35,000	68,825	69,122	294	*migrat.*	26,000		36
Connecticut, . .	5,006	100,000	237,946	251,902	14,056	*do.*	68,000		53
N. York, . . .	49,000	100,000	340,120	504,105	163,920	20		50,000	14
N. Jersey, . . .	8,000	60,000	184,139	211,149	27,010	*migrat.*	30,000		27
Pennsylvania, .	46,000	250,000	434,373	602,305	167,982	20		29,000	14
Delaware, . . .	2,000		59,094	64,273	5,177	*migrat.*	15,000		33
Maryland, . . .	14,000	85,000	319,723	349,692	29,031	*do.*	70,000		25
Virginia, . . .	75,000	85,000	747,610	886,959	141,340	*do.*	90,000		13
Kentucky, . . .	45,000		73,677	220,955	147,278	5		129,000	6
N. Carolina, . .	44,000	45,000	393,751	478,103	84,352	*migrat.*	45,000		15
S. Carolina, . .	32,000	30,000	249,073	345,591	96,518	20		14,000	17
Georgia, . . .	55,000	6,000	82,548	162,686	80,138	10		27,000	4
Tennessee, . .	50,000		9,000	109,960	100,960	1		97,000	3
Residue U. S. .	*Uncertain.*		26,000	60,000	34,000	8		26,000	
Total, U. S. . .	1,000,000	1,051,000	3,929,328	5,280,588	1,351,260	23	443,000		6
Louisiana, . .				65,000	25,000	13		16,000	

For the preceding table a position has been assumed, on which the inquirist will exercise his own judgment. The average of the states have increased in a ratio doubling in 23 years, but as some of the most healthy and most prolific were proved by the census to have retained much less than their quota of this increase, it was obvious that the new states had been gainers by migration, nearly to the amount of all the difference in these views of the question; for on trying the position, with a slight variation only, by throwing the foreign emigrants into the scale, we find a natural balance of the *statistical* account in question.

The following table will shew how many of the states have succeeded in freeing themselves from the burthen and reproach for boasting of their attachment to freedom, while they still hold their fellow mortals in the most servile bondage.

INCREASE AND DECREASE OF SLAVES FROM 1790 TO 1800.

STATES.	SLAVES.				*Freed persons in* 1800.
	In 1790.	*In* 1800.	*Increase in states.*	*Decre. in stat.*	
N. Hampshire,	158	8	*None.*	150	855
Vermont, . .	16	*None.*	*do.*	16	557
Maine, . . .	*None.*	*do.*	*do.*		818
Massachusetts,	*do.*	*do.*	*do.*		6,552
Rhode Island, .	948	383	*do.*	868	3,304
Connecticut, .	2,764	951	*do.*	1,813	5,300
N. York, . .	21,324	15,602	*do.*	5,722	10,347
N. Jersey, . .	11,423	12,423	1,001		4,402
Pennsylvania,	3,737	1,736	*None.*	2,031	14,564
Delaware, . .	8,887	6,153	*do.*	2,734	8,268
Maryland, . .	103,036	100,393	*do.*	2,643	19,987
Virginia, . .	292,627	345,796	53,169		20,507
Kentucky, . .	12,430	40,843	28,412		741
N. Carolina, .	100,572	133,296	32,724		7,043
S. Carolina, .	107,094	146,151	39,057		3,185
Georgia, . .	29,264	59,699	30,435		1,919
Residue U. S.	3,417	14,022	10,605		980
Total, . . .	697,697	893,605			109,289

Although it is to be lamented that the *slaves* do still increase, yet this increase is considerably less than that of the coloured freeds and whites, or than the total population, which doubles in about 23 years, but the slaves only in thirty, till the late importation by South Carolina. Every friend to humanity and to the planter's truest interests must rejoice, that the day prohibiting this barbarous traffic in human flesh, is fast approaching. In two years it must end *forever* by a law of the constitution. This law the eastern states have all anticipated, as may be seen by the table. Virginia also has become fully apprized of the evils which slavery have produced in that state: hence many of its best patriots have declared that the progress of their general weal has been as much retarded since the peace, as it was weakened in the revolutionary war *by slavery*, and by the advantages it gave to an enemy. As this subject is of primary importance we have subjoined the opinion of a respectable traveller (Strickland) *for agricultural information*, thus reported to the British board of agriculture, 1798.

....." The *price* of a slave is no test of his value as a labourer, but the quantity of work and *its goodness*. Nothing can be more inert than a slave; his unwilling labour is discovered in every step, he never moves if he can avoid it; if the eyes of the overseer be off *he sleeps*, and the ox and horse driven by a slave sleeps also; all is listless inactivity, where each motion is compulsory. Each slave that I have seen does not when at work perform half as much as a common labourer, nor does the business under which his master sits down contented appear to be half what we in England require to be done in the same time." He mentions also the wilful destruction and almost universal disposition to pilfer, &c. making in his estimate slave-labour much dearer than any other. This low estimate of the labour of slaves is very general, and existed in the time of sir William Petty, who, in endeavouring to estimate the productive and comparative value for an average of the labour of all England, rated the whites each equal to two good slaves in the colonies, which were then at 45l. sterling or 200 dollars, and of course the whites at 90l. or 400 dollars; but seamen and fishermen were by him in the same estimate rated at double the average of the rest of the community, or at 800 dollars, for which his interesting reasons should be examined.

This estimate, as far as it is opposed to slavery, corresponds with that of every other rational calculating economist. But is this a subject for cold calculation? No, it is the cause of feeling! of humanity! of virtue! in which the honor of an American is *most deeply implicated*, since it is well known that not a single state in the union can ultimately, *if ever*, be benefitted in any view whatever, by the continuation of *slavery*, a crime that brings with it ruin to the soil by slovenly cultivation, and idleness, with every species of vicious debauchery, to all classes of the community cursed with the abominable incumberance.

Before we entirely drop this disagreeable subject, we wish to refer the reader to the modes for a gradual emancipation, proposed by the following philanthropic gentlemen: Mr. Jefferson, St. George Tucker, and Dr. William Thornton. There are many other plans proposed, all which do honor to the humanity of the writers; but we mention these southern gentlemen, because it would afford more satisfaction to find any work of reformation, begin at home. The plan of any citizen of a state where there are no slaves, would be less impressive on the minds of those who may be called to make an important effort; but where this is recommended by persons equally interested, their good intentions are more likely to prevail. In order however to assist to this, we wish to recommend a comparative view of the progressive improvement of those states where slavery is abolished. The total valuation for the state of Massachusetts, is said to have quadrupled in six years; while that of Virginia, under other equal advantages, has not doubled in the same period. A return of the exports of each state, comparing 1791 with the last return in 1795, may illustrate a part of the view; but the monied companies, or minor republics of the eastern states, are a more striking proof of their comparative increase in more solid establishments both of riches and of the republican equality ever attendant on *facile* wealth.

In all monarchical, and military or aristocratic forms of government, the minor republican institutions, as well as those of other commercial origin, were regarded with a jealous eye by mere military robbers, who had a natural antipathy to fair commercial exchanges, long before that which occasioned the wanton destruction of Carthage by the Romans; but such views, we hope, are now obvious. Many of the young gentlemen of the southern states are now bred to commerce, who if we had remained colonists, would have yet *done nothing*. Some of the most active of our sea officers are from the southern states: this is a glorious circumstance for the honor of our country; for the original materials are every where the same, and slavery only makes the difference; for which we are often too severely reviled by foreigners. A sudden and universal emancipation is impossible; but perhaps a law passed to prevent more than a certain number of the infants born in any one family, in any one year, from remaining slaves after 25 years of age, would be well received; provided the blanks for *the time*, and for *the number*, was well adapted to the present circumstances of the day. Another law for each and every state would have an excellent tendency to extend *neat husbandry*, viz. After the year ****** no citizen or single freeholder should hold more than ***** acres, in any one county or state. If it be true, that all republics are finally ruined by the monopoly and tyranny of their overgrown land lords, we cannot be too well guarded against the danger in the older counties of the several states. All this will occur in due time, or an *agrarian* must be the consequence, as in times of antiquity, unless the *minor republics*, or monied asso-

ciations, and generally commercial habits should secure and perpetuate the glorious freedom of America.

We repeat, that our population increases at least 3 per cent. by an annual compound, by which we double our population in about 23 years. We shall do this in less, if we become more commercial, and encourage by all means, further useful emigration: *this we ought to do*, to place our country immediately in a state invulnerable to foreign invaders. The easiest means are first, an increase of foreign loans; and the rest will then follow of course, as we trust we shall fully evince in other parts of our book.*

"The real riches and strength of a nation, consists rather in the *quantum* of the industry of its inhabitants, than either in their number, or the quantity of lands they possess. If so, it ought to be the study of those who wish to promote its internal felicity, to take every possible method for promoting the general industry of the people; and this can only be effectually done by securing to every individual a certainty of being able to benefit *himself, in the first instance*, by every vigorous exertion he can make. '*No labour, carried on by slaves, can ever be done at so little expense as by freemen. Nothing that is performed by hirelings, can ever be performed so cheap as by men who are working for their own behoof.*"

"All essential labour must ever be carried on chiefly by the poorer ranks of people; but a dependent mind will never attempt to make any improvement, nor be brought to adopt one, however plainly it may be pointed out. Let your attention, therefore, be turned chiefly towards those in the poorer ranks in society; free them not only from dependence on yourself, but protect them also from the rod of others. Cherish them in thy bosom with lenient tenderness; they will soon abundantly requite you for all your pains. Instead of that stupid torpor that now renders them insensible even to kindness; their minds will be taught to glow with the warmest effusions of grateful esteem, (for gratitude is only to be met with in cultivated minds). Instead of that listless apathy, arising from a total suppression of hope and desire, which makes them at present alike neglectful of good offices, and regardless of the bad; their minds, enlivened by hope and tender desires, will become feelingly alive and active, so as to be sensible of those delicate *stimuli* that actuate the cultivated mind, and from the influence of which alone proceed those glorious actions that so conspicuously elevate man above all the other creatures of God."

---

* Our view of houses is confined to pages 58 and 196, for want of more satisfactory data, than the vague total valuations of the United States, for the direct tax, and those of the states, which are commonly at less than one sixth of their value. We have, therefore, deferred a minute valuation till a future occasion.

For colleges, &c. see *national university*....an institution founded by WASHINGTON, in his last will, for which there are subscriptions now open throughout the United States.

"If a general, without his army, may with any degree of just ice be called a shadow without a substance, with still greater propriety may the labouring class of the people upon the estate of a gentleman of landed property, be called his *substance*, *sinews*, *arms*, and *strength*; for without these he becomes a mere ideal phantom; a name without a substance. His large possessions, and high sounding titles, would, in that case, only serve to hold him up a little above the crowd, to make him a more conspicuous object of derision, and of public scorn. Without money, without influence, he becomes the abject tool of those who feed and clothe him: and instead of defending the state by the vigour of his arm, or aiding it by the wisdom of his counsels, he sucks out the blood of the industrious poor, and thus drains his country of her vital energy and strength."

"We need not go to distant nations in search of an example of these important truths; nor need we ascend to the fabulous æra of antiquity for facts to illustrate these assertions. Spain is at this moment little better than the ghost of a mighty empire, reduced to the very borders of perdition; not by her riches, for they stimulate to industry" *in a republic*; but owing to the viciating practice of *enobling*, as it is called, when a man receives a pillory in a ribbon; or fetters and stocks, or handcuffs, in a ring or a garter.

"Spain is entirely covered by those leeches (a nobility and gentry divested of landed revenue,) who have been suffered to seize upon her, that there is no room left to administer a remedy for her. It is these vermin alone that are alive and active, who greedily seize to themselves every drop of blood as it is slowly generated, so as effectually to prevent it from contributing towards the increase of her real strength and vigour."

"About two hundred years ago, Spain contained a numerous and active peasantry, who, by their vigorous industry, lived happy in the enjoyment of their own property; and being themselves in affluence, supported by their labour, with becoming dignity, a reputable body of independent nobility and gentry, whose many brilliant actions at that time afford the most striking contrast to their present abasement. But by a fortuitous concurrence of unlucky circumstances, the national industry received a check; which having been disregarded at the time as insignificant, on account of the dazzling objects that then attracted the attention of all ranks of persons in that country, the *labourers* gradually became poor, and were not able to afford the wonted returns to their superiors. The nobles and gentry became of course more straitened in their circumstances than formerly, and by consequence more avaricious. The *poor*, instead of being seasonably relieved and supported, were more and more oppressed, till those who had any remains of spirit, were forced to emigrate to other regions; and the few that remained, sunk at last into their present state of abject debility. The grandees thus finding it impossible to draw a sufficient revenue from their estates, flocked to court, in hopes of obtaining those posts, or pensions, or lucrative monopolies, which

the misguided court (a court necessarily misguided by the counsel of those who hoped to share in the spoils of their country) distributed with the most destructive liberality."

"When Mr. Anderson treats of the principal modes in which national industry may be exerted, viz. Agriculture, trade, and manufactures, he shews in what manner the prosperity of each naturally depends upon the flourishing state of all; and that every attempt to promote one of these arts, by depressing the others, must prove hurtful to the community, and in the end, destructive to that very art it was intended to serve. No state can be in its highest degree of prosperity, but where an happy alliance subsists between these three great sources of employment and beneficial intercourse, as they then mutually support and strengthen one another. He agrees, with most political writers, in thinking that agriculture forms the surest basis for the prosperity of any state, because the advantage derived from thence is less liable to be affected by the accidents or vicissitudes of the times, than any of the others. It also happens that every plan which tends to promote the interests of agriculture, must, of necessity, promote the general prosperity of the state."

"Sometimes men have been so short sighted as to think that agriculture might be promoted at the expense of the two sister arts; the futility of which idea he thus exposes:

"There are some instances, he observes, of nations peculiarly situated, which have flourished by means of commerce without agriculture; there are also a very few examples of manufactures flourishing among a people who could have little dependence on the produce of the soil: but there is not among all the records of past ages, a single proof of a people who have enjoyed, for any length of time, a spirited agriculture, without the aid of commerce or manufactures, or both."

"Nor is it possible that it should be otherwise. For without commerce or arts, what inducement has the farmer to cultivate the soil? In this case, every man will only wish to rear as much as is sufficient for his own sustenance, and no more; so that if the soil could afford a hundred times the produce that is sufficient for them, it will be allowed to remain an uncultivated waste. And if, in that country, any man should be so foolish as to rear large crops, what would it benefit him? Every man has enough for his own subsistence, so that he wants none of that superfluous produce. It must, therefore, be suffered to perish without being of any use at all to the owner."

"For this reason a nation peopled only by farmers, must be a region of indolence and misery. If the soil is naturally fertile, little labour will procure abundance; but for want of exercise, even that little labour will be burthensome, and often neglected; want will be felt in the midst of abundance, and the human mind be abased nearly to the same degree with the beasts that graze the field. If the region is more barren, the inhabitants will be obliged to become somewhat

more industrious, and therefore more happy. But miserable at best must be the happiness of such a people."

"Those, therefore, who wish to make agriculture flourish in any country, can have no hope of succeeding in the attempt, but by bringing commerce and manufactures to her aid; which, by taking from the farmer his superfluous produce, gives spirit to his operations, and life and activity to his mind."

"Without this *stimulus* to activity, in vain do we use arguments to rouse the sluggish inhabitants, in vain do we discover that the earth is capable of producing the most luxuriant harvests with little labour: our own abundant crops are produced as undeniable proofs of this in vain. But place a manufacturer in the neighborhood, who will buy every little article that the farmer can bring to market, and he will soon become industrious. The most barren fields will then become covered with some useful produce. Instead of listless vagabonds, unfit for any service, the country will abound with a hardy and robust race of men, fit for every valuable purpose; and the voice of festivity and joy be heard in every corner, instead of the *groans and misery*, and the sighs of discontent."

"As a striking example of the justness of this reasoning, he gives the following very curious account of the present state of the town of Aberdeen; the authenticity of which cannot be disputed, as the author lives in its neighborhood:

"The town of Aberdeen has made great advances in trade and manufactures, within these thirty or forty years past. The number of inhabitants has increased greatly within that period. Money has become more plenty there than formerly. Their manner of living is now more elegant and expensive; articles of luxury have encreased. In consequence of good roads having become more common, horses and wheel-carriages have also become extremely numerous. On all which accounts, the demands for fresh vegetables has greatly increased in that place, within the period above mentioned."

"But, on account of the particular situation of that town, it was a matter of some difficulty to augment the produce of the fields in that neighborhood, and supply the daily increasing demand for these..... This city is placed in the midst of a country that is naturally the most sterile that can possibly be imagined. For, unless it be a few hundred acres of ground that lie between the mouths of the rivers Dee and Don, close by the town, there was not an inch of ground for many miles around it that could supply the inhabitants with any of the necessaries of life. On the east is the German ocean; on the south the Grampian mountains come close to the river, terminating in a head-land on the south side of the harbour, called the *Girdle Ness*; and on the west and north, it is environed for many miles with an extended waste, the most dismal that can be conceived; in which nothing can be discovered but large masses of stone heaped upon one another, interspersed here and there with a few bushes of starved heath, or

disjoined by uncomfortable bogs and spouting marshes, the most unpromising to the views of the farmer, that can possibly be imagined."

"But what is it that human industry cannot perform? What undertaking is too bold for man to attempt, when he has the prospect of being repaid for his labour? Even these dismal wastes, it was imagined, might be converted into corn-fields. The ground was trenched; the stones are blasted by gun-powder, and removed at an immense expense; manures were purchased: and thousands of acres of this sort of ground are now waving with the most luxuriant harvests, and yield a rent from 5l. to 8l. sterling per acre."

"In any other part of the world, it might be reckoned impossible to convert such soils to any valuable use; and the most daring improver any where else, would shrink back from attempting to cultivate a field which an Aberdeensman would consider as a trifling labour. Long habit has familiarised them to such arduous undertakings; undertakings, which could not be attempted any where else, as, unless in such a particular situation as I have described, the improver could never be repaid. For in what other country could a man lay out 100l. sterling, or upwards, on an acre of ground, before it could be put under crop, with any prospect of being repaid? Yet this is no uncommon thing in that neighborhood."

"Nor is this all: For to such a height is the spirit for improvement risen in that part of the world, that they are not only eager to cultivate these barren fields, but even purchase these dreary wastes at a vast expense for that purpose. The last spot of ground of this sort that was to dispose of in that neighborhood, was feued off by the town of Aberdeen, in the year 1773, for ever, at an annual quit-rent, or *feu-duty*, of thirty-three or thirty-four shillings sterling per acre; although it was not then, and never could have been worth six pence per acre, if left in its native state; nor could be converted into corn ground but at an expense nearly equal to that above mentioned."

"It ought to be farther remarked, in favour of the Aberdeen improvers, that as they are at an unusual expense in first bringing their grounds into culture; so they continue afterwards to cultivate them with greater care and attention than is common perhaps in any part of the island, so that they have more abundant returns, and can afford to pay greater rents, than in any other part of Great Britain."

"Could I produce a more satisfactory proof, that a good market will always produce a spirited agriculture? or is it possible to bring a more convincing argument in favour of the poor people in other countries, who are accused by their proprietors of obstinacy, and other bad qualities, because they do not improve their fields in the manner the proprietors could wish; seeing many of those who carry on improvements about Aberdeen, are people who have come from distant parts of the country, where no sort of improvements were ever carried on; and have no other arguments made use of to them to do it, but the only feeling one that ever can be made use of, their own interest?" *Anderson, and monthly reviewers.*

Perhaps no desideratum in political economy is more an object for philosophic research, than that for the best apportionment of the trades, professions, and employments for populous cities. The whimsical Mandeville, went so far as to assert, that *private vices were public benefits*; for said he, *the thief gives bread to the locksmith*, &c. It is however certain, that the more the harmonizing employments are varied, the greater the concord, the health and prosperity of large cities: hence the ancient masons, who boasted of having discovered *the art of finding new arts*, were esteemed for their laudable pretensions; which, if well founded, must make them invaluable to large cities. On this subject we are at variance with the recluse and idle of all ages: hence, Diogenes, for never changing his garment, and living in a tub, was called a *philosopher!* How can the same writers exalt both Solomon and Diogenes? The former was full of the praises of industry, and forever witty against the sluggard; and we think gave therein the most incontestable proof of his wisdom. We, therefore, leave the praises of Diogenes to Alexander, and to all *philosophers* of his school.

Mr. Jefferson, Dr. Morse, and others, have given very minute descriptions in the lines of our natural history; in which the American elephant, *or mamoth*, is the most striking feature. Both our soil and climates are infinitely varied, but generally highly favorable both to agriculture and health.

The *averaged* population of the United States, was apparently reduced for each mile in 1803, by the purchase of the vast unsettled territory of Louisiana; and although this purchase may be the means of inticing further migrations from the old states, the annually increasing surplus has become so great, this will not be felt; for the whole of the increase will never migrate in any year, till the old states may be overstocked. The whole of the increase for 1805, would, at only 100 acres each, take up 18 millions of new lands in one year. This shews the absurd fears for excessive migrations: they do not yet exceed one fifth of the increase. An *overstock* for a country must depend on the manners of its inhabitants. In savage life, one hunter for every square mile, is deemed by those people, a full stock; when there is more, they say, *it is time for our young men to go to war, or we shall starve*. Hence, from this fear of starving, arises their mode of fighting, and of extermination after conquest, common to savage warfare. In the next, or shepherd state, an accession at the rate of 2 and 3 to a mile, has been common in Arabia, and in other parts of Africa and Asia. About this time, traffic or barter, becomes common in the progress of civilization, and soon after, *planting by females*; but in North America, the shepherd state was unknown, so that the following table will exhibit a view, interpolated in its relation to our country from the experience of the old world.

Progress and acme of population for each square mile, under varie circumstances compared.

Natural stages, or graduations to civilization, from the savage state.	*Clime intemperate and soil ordinary.*	*A free people, with a temperate clime and fertile soil.*	*Ditto, with one fourth slaves.*	*Ditto, with one half slaves.*	*Ditto, with three fourths slaves.*	*Averaged hours of labour per day.*
1. The savage, or hunting state, . .	1	1½	1½	1½	1½	1
2. Pastoral *or Arabian* state, ...	2	4	4	4	4	1
3. Pastoral and trafficking state, . .	3	6	6	5½	5	1½
4. Pastoral, traffick, and planting, . . .	4	9	8	7	6	2
5. Planting, traffick, and mechanic, . .	10	18	16	12	10	2½
6. Commercial, agricultural, and mechanical, ...	25	50	45	38	30	3
7. Commercial, horticultural, agricultural, mechanical, and scientific, . .	50	300	90	70	50	4

The above estimates are on a supposition that all the circumstanc not incident to the stated difference, and necessarily implied, a alike; and that four hours a day is the highest average of the go labour per day, for the whole of any community; but the differen in the intrinsic worth of the labour should also be taken into view the table. A part of this difference in the quantity and value of t labour, would arise from the monopoly to which the lands would subject by *the lords*, in proportion to the number of their slaves; a also to the slovenly cultivation incident to slavery, which reduces t value of the soil, in process of time, to nothing, especially if it be light soil, like that originally round Palmira, and the other desolat countries of Asia and Africa; by destructive culture, or mere pla ing, with no care to renovate or to replenish the indulgent earth.

A TABLE improved on the plan of Sir William Petty, and other statistical writers, for a classing, and a valuation or tarif of exchange, for the whole people of the United States, for 1805.

CLASSES.	*Active persons, male and female.*	*Total Persons U. States.*	*Esteemed value of each person, in dollars.*	*Total dollars.*
Slaves to planters,	300,000	800,000	200	160,000,000
Do. variously employed, ...	100,000	200,000	300	60,000,000
Free planters and agriculturalists,	1,200,000	4,800,000	400	1,920,000,000
Mechanical artisans, ...	100,000	500,000	500	250,000,000
Fishermen, . . .	6,000	30,000	900	27,000,000
Seamen, &c. . .	110,000	400,000	700	280,000,000
Professional and all others not enumerated, .	50,000	250,000	500	125,000,000
	1,866,000	6,180,000		2,822,000,000

The fishermen are enhanced, because they are *by far* the most productive, as well as the most prolific; and fishing being a natural propensity in man, it requires less stimulating. All this makes fishermen *of primary importance*. Add to this: our seamen entice and bring annually 6 per cent. of their number from Europe, to enhance their inestimable value; and these two *classes* are among the bravest and most hardy men of the universe.

The *product of the sea*, by the industry of the fishermen of the United States, is almost incredible, in comparison with the *product* of any other species of *labour*; for although the capital employed in fishing is not more than that in farming, on a fair average for both occupations, setting the farms per acre against the tons of shipping, and admitting the implements and stock to balance each other; yet if 6,000 men draw at the rate of three millions for exportation, from the

sea, then each man draws $ 500 annually. Compare this with the proceeds of agriculture, where those *(who ought to be)* employed, have never yet furnished 25 dollars a head in any one year, for exportation; although their own maintenance is equal to 10 cents per diem, or 36½ dollars per annum, which for six millions of persons, would be 219,000,000 of American dollars. It is true that the fishermen and their families, are fed in part by the labour of their brethren on shore; but this is overpaid by an extra value and quantity of fish, &c. the product of the sea, consumed on shore. In order to do away part of this immense disparity, we must look at the latent increase of the value of landed property, which, if we were not *draining our* country of money would account for a great portion of the difference. No wonder, with such views of the subject, that Messrs. Adams and Jay, at the peace of 1783, should be anxious to preserve the fisheries, and to gain the western territory, that invaluable prize of war won from British Canada: and no wonder, that Mr. Jefferson should propose in 1791, his measures to make the fisheries more extensively useful, and the lands also, in 1806. See his late proclamation for selling the reserved sections at 8 dollars, for *which price some have already sold*, as will be seen in the account of sales for this year.

The annual consumption of British and other dry goods, for six millions of inhabitants within the United States, is on an average for three years, 35 millions of dollars; and of all other foreign articles, fifty-two millions, annually, making 87 millions for the total of foreign articles consumed yearly. The grain and pulse consumed by the inhabitants, is forty millions of bushels, of which ten millions is wheat; total value 35,000,000. The consumption by live stock, of grain and pulse, is above 20 millions of bushels; scarce any wheat. The number of sheep consumed, is above 800,000, at 2 dollars; of swine, above 6 months old, 1,500,000, value $ 5; the number of horned cattle, including calves, 1,200,000, averaged value $ 9; the poultry is equal to $ 4,000,000; the roots, with all the vegetables and drinkables, to 10 millions; the total consumption for wearing apparel, &c. of domestic manufactures, is equal to 30 millions of dollars.

RECAPITULATION OF HOME CONSUMPTION.

The produce of the sea and rivers, consumed, is per estimate,	$ 5,000,000
The total amount of foreign articles,	87,000,000
The total domestic consumption of agricultural food, &c.	85,000,000
Of domestic manufactures, &c.	30,000,000
Of all other produce, of the forest, &c.	12,000,000
	219,000,000

Now, as it is certain that a community with above three fourths of its inhabitants employed in agriculture and planting, ought to export as far as their consumable articles might go, in exchange or *otherwise*, at least double the quantity of our exports, one of three

things are evident: either we have not yet discovered the best modes for cultivation, or our lands are not well adapted, or we want a greater portion of the stimulating classes to animate us to our duty. If 6,000 fishermen assist us to export three millions, the whole number of our active agriculturalists and planters should enable us to export their produce in the same ratio, in order to be equally *productive*.

We suffer greatly, especially where there are slaves, by allowing them to keep a kind of blood or mongrel hound: with these they sometimes join, in hunting a pig or a sheep, for a private *barbecue*, which they frequently have by themselves. On other occasions, these dogs are kept on guard at a vacancy in a fence, that might be easily mended; but then the pleasure of seeing the cows hunted and bit, or heated till they go dry, would be lost; and the duties of the dairy might become too troublesome if all the cows were suffered to give milk for half the year.

The total of our dogs once amounted to one for each family, and cost about 5 dollars, an average, for consumption and mischief among the sheep, the poultry, and other animals, or *five millions* a year: but then, although a thief always knows how to coax and manage them, *they are excellent at biting a distressed friend*, calling for advice or assistance in the night, whenever sickness or accident may require.

The loss of good substantial food, in each year, by the death of old horses, that would be barrelled for market, had they been oxen, may be rated at six millions, annually.

The only reasons why the American people are yet less employed in manufactures than the Europeans, are, they find fishing and agriculture by far the most productive. It is computed, that on the purchase money for a farm, at the present low prices, with all the necessary stock, and the labour *paid for at more* than a bushel of corn the day, above double the money can be made, with less labour, than by the averaged profit on the same capital, in the best mechanical employment suited to our country and present habits.

The European nations who want our bread and raw materials, should be careful how they provoke us to rival them *prematurely* in their own arts: time will effect this without such provocation.

In Louisiana, near New Orleans, the landed gentlemen say, their lands produce about 20 bushels of corn, worth about 16 dollars; but the same labour will give 250 lbs. clean cotton, worth 50 dollars; and an acre of *sugar* cane will give about ten hundred lbs. worth 80 dollars, with about 7 dollars in mollasses: hence, they will exchange these articles with their northern brethren, for grain, meat, &c. and thereby promote commerce.

It is the variety of our pursuits that will tend most powerfully to promote the harmony of the United States, till our monied institutions are extended further to clench the nails or rivet the *golden chains* of our truly enviable union.

There have been a few attempts to alarm the government and the people of the United States, with a report of a wished for separation

between the western and atlantic states; but these have been traced to the great land speculators, who want to have the public lands reduced to a price favourable *to monopoly*. They succeeded about three years since, *partially*, for the want of firmness in the government; but *as such people, with such views*, are never to be contented, they became more avaricious in consequence. But our government now see their error, and the President has raised the reserved lands to *eight dollars*, which are worth, and sell for, this price; and when government get to work on the roads to the western country, all will be well, especially if new loans should occasion a greater circulation of certificates and money to facilitate the pay for the public lands; for which there would then be an increased demand in a far greater ratio than the increase of money in circulation, in all which our agriculture is chiefly concerned.

The principal errors in our agriculture, are, inattention to the minutiæ on which the whole of this invaluable science depends. We have only room to state, that *sometimes* the best mode of ploughing and dressing the grounds are neglected; the best and most prolific seed; the best seasons for sowing; the best rotine for a succession of varied crops; irrigation, what is styled green cropping and the rearing the best grasses, as well as the best seasons for harvest, are not sufficiently attended to in many parts of the union. Our cattle and sheep are often without shelter, and we have few good roads in the new countries. So important are canals and irrigation, that the British board of agriculture have declared, "that canals and irrigation might be the means for highly cultivating EVERY INCH *of British ground.*" If this be true, we shall prove it in due time, *and the sooner we begin the better.* Our general government should set the roads and canals a going every where, as fast as they are wanted, by subscribing to every eligible canal and road company, that might run *as radii* from the HEART, which ought to have *arteries* suited to the noble magnitude of the body. All these the general government should ESTABLISH, or *posterity will not overlook their neglect.*

It is a point yet to be determined, how many individuals can be supported on an acre, or by the agricultural labour of one.

Sir John Sinclair, says, that each acre of potatoes will feed (in Ireland) nine persons, *on an average*, for the general crop; the Carolina pine is deemed of more use than the cultivation of the vine. See British agricultural reports. This is an important truth.

Agricultural premiums for the greatest quantity of food on the smallest space of ground, with the least labour and least injury to the soil, is a primary object. There are, however, many other objects in connection for our comfort, and for the subsistence of domestic animals, necessary to us by habit, of more immediate importance.

Rivalship in agriculture, is a desirable incentive to further improvement, and will become daily of more importance. We have heard of rich merchants near Boston and New York, who amuse themselves with experimental agriculture, at their country seats;

(this is indeed the most rational of all amusements) who have laid bets of a dinner for the judges, on the event of the largest crop, to be decided on the spot, by their friends, who partake of the winnings. As in this cheerful and rational way much good may be done, by due recourse to chymistry, for the best mode of dressing the grounds, the poorer farmers will look at these experiments and embrace those only that are most successful. Would to heaven! this mode of betting was substituted generally in America; especially where our horses are dwindled down to mere grey-hounds and hares *in shape*, to make them run. Although we admit that a few public exercises may help to improve the breed, it is by no means certain that speed will be always connected with either strength or courage. The best race horses that went from England in the cavalry of the duke of York, did not persevere in a charge so generally, as the hunter breed from the old British stock. It is certainly a vice, a sin, against the main objects of agriculture, to be too fond of horses; for which reason, the Chinese have banished this animal. The immense quantity of grain destroyed by a creature that seldom does double the work of the ox that lives almost without corn, and is valuable indeed at his death, either for domestic or foreign consumption; while the horse beef lost at death, has exceeded five millions per annum, ought to decide in favour of more general dependence on a selected breed of oxen, for the purposes of agriculture. If gentlemen will only attend to the ox, they will find him an interesting, generous animal, improving as much by kind attention as the horse; but he is often so ill treated, and so uncomfortably geared, that it is really astonishing that he can do so much labour as he does in the eastern and northern parts of the union. Citizens of America! let us intreat you to attend to the promotion of agriculture, for which we invoke the genius of Thompson.

"Ye sons *of freemen*, venerate the plough;
So with superior boon may your rich soil
Exuberant nature's better blessings pour;
O'er every land, the naked nations clothe,
And be the exhaustless granary of the world." *Spring.*

In our warmer climates, injury is often done by careless cutting of the groves that shelter the springs in many parts of the country, and the most *attracting* trees on the brow or summit of the highest grounds, that would often seize an overburthened summer cloud, by its lowest skirt, when down would fall the pending shower; as when a sieve full of flour is shook, that without a jar, would still retain its contents. For want of trees, and owing to a scarcity of a green attracting covering on the soil, the reflected solar rays often assist the atmospheric rarefaction, that upholds the bouyant summer clouds as they pass on till they strike on the mountain tops, leaving many of the parched plains without a drop. Every thing that may palliate or ameliorate the effects of the summer drought, is most worthy the attention of the chymist and philosopher, and no doubt there is room for important discoveries in this line.

To promote the science of agriculture, in the year 1791, GEORGE WASHINGTON, then president of the United States, wrote circular letters, from which the following is an extract, viz.

"My confidence in your disposition and knowledge, leads me to offer to your inquiry, and to request from your intelligence as early information as may be convenient, on the following heads."

"1st. The fee simple price of farming lands in such parts of the state of as are neither so near to large towns as to enhance their value, nor so distant from market towns as greatly to reduce it. Be pleased to note the situation, the soil, and if practicable, the proportions of arable, pasture, and wood lands.

2d. The rents of the lands when leased, and generally the terms of lease.

3d. The average product of the same lands *(when leased, and generally)* in wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, beans, pease, potatoes, turnips, grasses, hemp, flax, &c. in the common mode of husbandry now practised.

4th. The averaged prices of these articles when sold at the farm or carried to the nearest market.

5th. The averaged prices of good working horses, working oxen, milch cows, sheep, hogs, poultry, &c.

6th. The average price of beef, veal, mutton, pork, butter and cheese, in the neighbourhood, or at the nearest market towns.

7th. The price of wrought iron, whence the price of farming utensils may be inferred."

Extract of a letter from George Washington, President of the United States, to Arthur Young, esquire.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1791.

SIR,

"IN a letter which I addressed to you on the 15th of August, acknowledging the receipt of your favor, dated the 25th of January preceding, I promised to answer the queries contained in it, in detail. Accordingly I took measures for that purpose, by writing to some of the most intelligent farmers in the state of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia; as you will perceive by the circular letter herewith enclosed: and have obtained the answers from the three last mentioned states, that are thereunto annexed.... I did not extend my inquiries to the northward of New York, nor to the southward of Virginia; because in neither extremity of the union, in my opinion, is the climate, soil, or other circumstances, well adapted to the pursuits of a *mere* farmer, or congenial to the growth of the smaller grains.

"Although I have no hesitation in giving it at the same time as my opinion, that if I had a new establishment to make in it, it would be under the knowledge I entertain of it at present, (and I have visited all parts, from New Hampshire to Georgia, inclusively,) in one of

the three states of which you are furnished with particular accounts. New York and New Jersey, do not differ much in soil or climate, from the northern parts of Pennsylvania. Both are pleasant, and both are well improved, particularly the first. But the country beyond these, to the eastward, (and the farther you advance that way is still more so,) is unfriendly to wheat, which is subject to a blight or mildew, and of late years, to a fly, which has almost discouraged the growth of it. The lands, however, in the New England states, are strong and productive of other crops; are well improved; populously seated; and as pleasant as it can be in a country fast locked in snow several months in the year.

"To the southward of Virginia, the climate is not well adapted to wheat; and less and less so as you penetrate the warmer latitudes; nor is the country so thickly settled, or well cultivated. In a word, as I have already intimated, was I to commence my career of life anew, I should not seek a residence north of Pennsylvania, nor south of Virginia: nor (but this I desire may be received with great caution, for I may, without knowing I am so, be biased in favour of the river on which I live,) should I go more than 25 miles from the margin of the Potowmac. In less than half that distance, in some places, I might seat myself either in Pennsylvania, Maryland, or Virginia, as local circumstances might prompt me.

"Having said thus much, some of the reasons which lead to this opinion, may be expected in support of it.

"Potowmac river, then, is the centre of the union. It is between the extremes of heat and cold. It is not so far to the south, as to be unfriendly to grass; nor so far north as to have the produce of the summer consumed in the length, and severity of the winter. It waters the soil, and runs in that climate, which is most congenial to English grains, and most agreeable to the cultivation of them. It is the river, more than any other, in my opinion, which must, in the natural progress of things, connect by its inland navigation (now nearly completed 190 measured miles up to fort Cumberland, at the expense of 50,000l. sterling, raised by private subscription,) the Atlantic states, with the vast region which is populating (beyond all conception) to the westward of it. It is designated by law for the seat of the empire; and must, from its extensive course through a rich and populous country, become in time the grand emporium of North America. To these reasons may be added, that the lands within, and surrounding the district of Columbia, are as high, as dry, and as healthy as any in the United States; and that those above them, in the counties of Berkely, in Virginia; Washington, in Maryland; and Franklin, in Pennsylvania, (adjoining each other) at the distance of from 60 to 100 miles from Columbia, are inferior in their natural state, to none in America. The general map of North America, which is herewith inclosed, will shew the situation of this district of the United States; and on EVANS's map of the middle colonies, which is on a larger scale, I have marked the district of Columbia

with double red lines; and the countries adjacent to, and above it, of which particular mention has been made, with single red lines. The last mentioned map shews the proximity of the Potowmac (which is laid down from actual survey) to the western waters; and it is worthy of observation, that the Shenandoah, in an extent of 150 miles from its confluence, through the richest tract of land in the state of Virginia, may, as it is supposed, be made navigable for less than 2000l. The south branch of Potowmac, 100 miles higher up, and for 100 miles of its extent, may be made navigable for a much less sum. And the intermediate waters on the Virginia side in that proportion, according to their magnitude. On the Maryland side (the river Potowmac, to the head of the north branch, being the boundary between the two states,) the Monocacy and Conogecheag, are capable of improvement to a degree which will be convenient and beneficial to the inhabitants of that state, and to parts of Pennsylvania.

"An English farmer must entertain a contemptible opinion of our husbandry, or a horrid idea of our lands, when he shall be informed that not more than eight or ten bushels of wheat is the yield of an acre; but this low produce may be ascribed, and principally too, to a cause which I do not find touched by either of the gentlemen whose letters are sent to you, namely, that the aim of the farmers in this country (if they can be called farmers) is, not to make the most they can from the land, which is, or has been cheap, but the most of the labour, which is dear; the consequence of which has been, much ground has been *scratched* over, and none cultivated or improved as it ought to have been: whereas a farmer in England, where land is dear and labour cheap, finds it his interest to improve and cultivate highly, that he may reap large crops from a small quantity of ground. That the last is the true, and the first an erroneous policy, I will readily grant; but it requires time to conquer bad habits, and hardly any thing short of necessity is able to accomplish it. That necessity is approaching by pretty rapid strides."

I am, &c. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

As a further testimony of the universal attention of WASHINGTON, to every *statistical* object, we subjoin the following note, viz.

MAY, 1793.

DEAR SIR,

"As your continuance in the service of the Federal city, as agent and supervisor, at least till we have obtained the necessary loans for the public works, will be a relief to the minds of the commissioners, you will much oblige us by returning again as soon as you have visited your friends. Your venerable father will also much oblige me by an account of the progress of his duck manufactory, since I saw it; and also by his ideas of the best plans and route for an inland navigation (co-extensive with the union) through the eastern states."

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To S. BLODGET, JUNIOR.

The following table is formed from the answers obtained to the preceding letter of WASHINGTON, and from all the other sources in our power, after much time and pains; during which we found a continual tendency to over-rate the several districts, not but that they are in fact all under-rated in their ability for common crops, except New England, which being more populous, the lands are on an average in better cultivation; yet not equal to Virginia for their natural soil and climates.

PRODUCT OF AGRICULTURE in bushels to each acre.

DISTRICTS.	*Wheat.*	*Rye.*	*Barley.*	*Oats.*	*Indian corn.*	*Buckwheat.*	*Potatoes.*	*Turnips.*
New England, good crop,	30	35	40	45	45	30	400	450
Common do.	11	15	20	30	30	15	150	200
New York, good crop,	32	35	40	45	45	35	300	350
Common do.	10	12	14	25	25	16	90	100
Pennsylvania, good crop,	35	35	40	45	45	35	300	350
Common do.	10	12	13	15	15	16	65	75
New Jersey, good crop,	30	30	35	35	35	30	250	250
Common do.	9	11	12	14	14	15	60	65
Delaware, good crop,	35	35	34	56	36	30	250	250
Common do.	10	12	13	15	15	16	65	65
Virginia, good crop,	30	35	35	45	45	30	150	150
Common do.	7	9	9	25	25	15	60	75
Carolina, good crop,	25	20	25	45	45	20	60	75
Common do.	6	10	8	23	20	15	50	50
West. Terr. good crop,	40	45	45	45	50	35	350	400
Common do.	25	25	36	37	30	40	200	300
Louisiana, good crop,	40	40	40	40	55	25	300	350

As it would require more room than we can spare in our manuel, we have to reserve our minutiæ for our larger work. But in addition to the preceding we must remark, that with correct management, *without slaves*, grass is universally profitable to the north of the 36th degree north latitude; though more so to the north of the 38th degree, excepting clover or timothy in fine irrigated meadow. Both blue grass and clover afford a second crop. Hemp has been found profitable in many parts, and would average 700 lbs. to the acre; hackled flax, 100 lbs. Blue grass and clover often exceed two tons to the acre. Good lands in the middle states, near to good markets, sell at $ 30 to $ 100 the acre, and as high as $ 200 to $ 400, if good,

&c. within 2 or 3 miles of a large town. For the average, *see the general table and price current.*

Vegetables and roots, as well as every kind of pulse, are abundant. We have found tobacco a very uncertain crop, and as it is neither food nor raiment for man or beast, we have not mentioned particulars. Butter is plenty where there are few dogs; but both sheep and cows are scarce, or ordinary, where these destructive animals abound. Pork and beef are plenty every where. Cotton is mentioned in another part of our work. Rice is confined to the southward of Virginia; it gives from 20 to 30 bushels the acre, on wet ground. The advantage we might derive from our fallow grounds by sheep, is much lessened at the southward, by dogs and by negro theft. Horticulture is found to be incredibly productive every where, when fairly tried. As soon as the wood is taken off, white clover in abundance, is natural to our soil; but the benefit is in part lost by the worrying of dogs. Good wheat weighs 62 lbs.; oats, 45 lbs. Our fruits are of every kind known in Enrope, and rendered abundant with very little care: nor are we rivalled in fish, either in the abundance, or for the variety of the different kinds, or by quantity or quality; but cod, herring, salmon, and mackarel, are the staple fish for exportation.

Of the advancement of our manufactures we do not boast, for they only increase where agriculture has not *fair play*, or where we have more than the average of our population; or where government imprudently neglect to attend to the *circulation* of the *oil of industry*. We have, however, had almost every article of the European manufacture made at home, by artists who occasionally try their hands, even if they have exchanged their old occupation for agriculture..... The exception to our general rules may be seen in the table of exports. It has often been an object of inquiry, *what are the profits of our agriculture?* We are told that the New England men who go to the westward, purchase a farm or quarter section of the public, and procure enough by the third year, from the farm, to indemnify them for the capital and interest, labour, &c. so as to be able to return the entire purchase money to the original lender, or to pay the cost of the whole, *if received on credit*. This is often done over and above the increase in the value of the quarter section purchased, which is now esteemed worth *four times the cost*. Thus from, say $ 1,000 capital, above $ 5,000 is made in three years. It is owing to careless selection and to idleness, that this immense profit is not common to our settlers on the prime public lands; but a spirit for monopoly injures many who go beyond their funds, in hopes by intrigue and petition to gain some advantages of the legislature. Government, by their backsliding in 1802, so far encouraged these attempts, that they have added thereby to their own future trouble. *All retrograde movements are always to be avoided, if possible.*

Our next subject should be *canal* navigation, still in its infancy with us, but in which we shall rival the *universe in due time.*

A SUMMARY STATEMENT respecting canal navigation.

NAMES of Principal Canals.	*Length.*	*Breadth & depth in English feet.*	*Highest elevation above tide water.*	*No. of locks.*	*Longest perforated distance through hills.*	*Longest elevated aqueducts.*	*Highest elevation of aqueducts.*	*Year when completed.*	*Cost in dollars.*	*Interest accruing therefrom per an.*	*REMARKS.*
Little Falls, Poto. Md.											
Great Falls, Ditto, .											
James River, Virginia,											
N. York western, N. Y.											
Del. & Schuylkill, Penn.											
Chesapeake & Del. Del.											
Santee, S. Carolina, .											
Blodgets, New Hamp.											
Middlesex, Mass. .											
South Hadley, Connec.											
Norfolk, Virginia,											
Susquehanna, Md. .											
Ditto, Penn. .											

As neither of the above canals are completely finished, we defer inserting particulars for a future edition. It may be filled by the pen.

The magnificence of the Roman aqueducts, and the superior excellence and vast extent of their roads, formed by levelling hills and raising vallies, and rendering the surface durable by rounding them to throw off the rain water, is the theme of many writers. Mr. Gibbon tells us, of a length of communication from the two extreme points of the empire, equal to 4,080 Roman miles, with post-offices, &c. for state purposes, for the whole distance. Thus, when all our country may be combined, a good road from Labradore to the Pacific ocean, through *Washington*, may permit the members of congress at each extremity, to meet each other in 14 days, at the seat of government; now most happily fixed with a view to the final union of all North America. (*See a mercators chart of North America.*) Some have thought that this seat might have been more toward the interior; but it is easy for any statist, or political economist to perceive, that as we must grow daily in commerce, a tide water seat is essential to the correct information of government in the most important interests of the union; and unless we are willing hereafter to become the dupes of foreign intrigue, *absolutely indispensable*. As it is one of the best established facts of any in ancient history, that Greece was ruined by not fixing on their *heart*, and strengthening their *head*, owing to the most contemptible local prejudices that ever disgraced national legislators; we have less excuse, if we do not learn to love *our federal heart*, as the Romans did their *Rome*, and as the French do their *Paris;* because we know that the ruinous divisions of Greece will await us. Till we are fully sensible of *this sacred truth*, a truth *we can dwell on*, because owing to the ruinous forced sale of 1802, by government, we are not so *particularly* interested, as we were till that time, when public lots were sacrificed at 10 dollars, that would in worse situations have brought 300 dollars, in the poorest village, at the head of navigable tide water, in any town in the United States; though with but half the inhabitants of Washington. What can be the meaning of this? "*Is there not something rotten in the state of Denmark?*"

Fathers of the American people! be assured of this sacred truth! until you can agree with *heart and hand* to love THE HEART OF OUR UNION, the people will never respect their HEAD.

Till you teach by your own example every loyal American to boast of *our Washington*, as the French do of *our Paris*, the British of *our London*, and the Chinese of *our Pekin*, the continuation of the union will be doubtful. This no honest American, on mature reflection, can deny any more than that our separation, *the separation of these United States*, would give rise to the most sanguinary and horrid warfare that ever deluged and desolated the fair face of this globe. How then have ye shewn such coolness, such apathy for this object! Have ye hoped that among the crowd your individual names would escape the vigilant scrutiny of eagle-eyed posterity? Do ye mean to destroy your journals, or are ye indifferent to posthumous reputation, *without a respect for which there can be no firm patriotism?* But perhaps all

the error is with us? If so, we are indeed deceived, while we question not your good wishes, but your attention to primary duties for the public weal, in the drivelling manner in which you have voted the sums to complete your house; that beloved and sacred mansion, in which the people of America have deposited their liberties! their all! As on these natural supplies have depended the prices of the public lots, and they were constantly in the market, why have ye neglected them, of which ye have yet 6,000 remaining from the last *great sacrifice?* Or why do ye leave them without the usual protection of a *minimum?*

Had WASHINGTON lived till now, he would have succeeded in advising you to take half the segment of *his continental inland navigation*, owned and offered to you, by the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company.

Are you, venerable fathers, so blind as not to see the innumerable advantages to be derived from your connection therewith? The states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, will immediately take what you leave of the proffered stock; for which, if you pay in 5 or 6 per cent. certificates, made *facile* as the former loan office certificates, and receivable in exchange for Louisiana or western lands. The effect of these certificates, on *general circulation*, would be immediately to raise the public lands above the cost of the shares, in the difference of the value given to all the back lands, by this augmentation of money: thus, *the shares in the canal would cost the public less than nothing!* and be productive of universal good.

The line of conduct we have presumed to point at in this instance, is in connection with immutable principles, with which *Rosseau* accords, in recommending real property to the state for its principal dependence! Judge Tucker has recorded *Dr. Price's* sentiments on the same subject, in his appendix to Blackstone. We have had from the lips of Dr. Price, the highest commendation of our plan to persuade the United States and states, to become mutually with the people, proprietors in roads and canals; the former in the arteries only, and the latter in every eligible cross road. By this mode, the public in due time, may become rich with little or no dependence on taxes, and yet so allied, and thereby so *dependent on the people*, as not to dare to infringe their rights in the *minor republics*. *With such plans*, when sufficiently carried into effect for *the whole union*, the people in their present republican system will be amply secure. *On this delightful theme we could dwell for ever.*

The increase of our excellent and improving toll bridges, are a most happy confirmation of our *local* increase, and a further encouragement for the government *to do their duty*, in due conformity with the sacred trust reposed in them. The astonishing increase of our post office revenue, is a further encouragement for our government to awake from the worse than torpid state in which they have continued for near 12 years. Remember, *O patres patria!* what your beloved Washington tells you, "*that in a country so extensive as ours,*

a government of as much vigour as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty, is indispensable." Then let us intreat you to realize the supreme happiness of doing good! of being preeminently useful! and do not, pray do not! forget the sentiment of Hamilton, "that a wise nation will never permit those who relieve the wants of their country, or who rely most on its faith, its firmness and resources, when either of them are distrusted, *to suffer by the event.*"

In many parts of our book we hope we shall evince our due respect for commerce, as a *principle* of the highest importance to the very existence of liberty in any country; previous to which, we have only to caution our readers against a confusion of ideas in the use of the terms, *commercial principle, merchants, traders, and pedlars.* The first, abstractly considered, is the most sublime gift of heaven, wherewith to harmonize and enlarge society. It is not only a principal stimilus to all industry; it is thence the grand parent of all the useful arts and sciences, and is the only deity who frankly tells its votaries, "*by untouched credit and industry alone shall ye rise on my wings, to the temple of fortune and to fame.*"

By the learned professions, and by any other calling, except that of a merchant, men may rise without that scrupulous attention to reputation and honesty, which is the basis of commercial elevation in all countries where commerce receives fair play; which has rarely been the case of late years, except in England and in Holland.

Dr. Priestley *(on general policy)* remarks, that "it is by commerce we enlarge our acquaintance with the terraqueous globe, which tend greatly to expand the mind and to cure hurtful prejudices, unavoidably contracted in a confined situation at home." It must, says he, have a favorable influence on benevolence, and create a fondness for peace." The punctuality essential to all commercial dealings must inculcate upon the minds of all concerned in it, the principles of justice and honor." The immense importance of commerce to any republic, where alone it can flourish in full bloom, is acknowledged by every one who has understood it; but as it has excited the jealousies of the *privileged orders*, it has been cruelly treated in many arbitrary governments.

Lycurgus, contented to be a prince of iron-hearted banditti, enobled only the profession of arms; but *Solon* more wisely ordained, not only that trades should be honorable, but that the council of the *Areopagus* should chastise the idle. *Vide Plutarch.*

Hesiod tells us, that in those times no trade was dishonorable; but a *merchant*, highly honorable, because his profession was favorable to a republic, and to republicanism.

Thales, *Hippocrates*, and *Plato*, were all engaged in commerce.... The profits of trade in the oil of olives, defrayed the expenses of the travels of Plato to Egypt. The opinion of *Solomon*, on trade, may be seen by the account given of the commerce of his time, in holy writ; but we need not go from modern times. What was Portugal, in the time of De Gama? Holland, in the time of De Wit? and what is

Britain now? Although the conduct of mere pedlars is sometimes brought forward to stigmatise commerce by the *idle* nobles and privileged orders of Europe; yet at last, we see all classes join in England, in giving commerce its true character.

Mercantile cities are the most happy, says Dr. Moore, because they are most congenial with the nature of man: there all is life, motion, and animation, leaving scarce the time for any to interfere with the happiness of others; there scandal, except for a great prince, or a nobleman, is absolutely out of the question. "The merchant does not like the soldier receive wages from his sovereign; nor like the lawyer, physician, &c. from his fellow citizen: his wealth often flows from independent sources; he is under no obligation to those from whom it is derived. Those of them who have received liberal educations, are the most liberal benefactors and the most beneficial patriots in the world." *Dr. Moore.*

All writers agree, that *commerce* and freedom, are reciprocally guarantees for each other: neither can exist long without both; and wherever one is discouraged, the other sickens; and if neither is relieved, both are finally buried in one grave.

Thus *commerce*, roving still from place to place,
Blends, softens, and refines the human race;
Of jarring realms allays the mutual hate,
By cords of interest drawing state to state.
Where'er the breezes waft or billows roll,
Awakes the slumbering vigour of the soul;
Breaks the strange rivets prejudice had wrought,
And custom fasten'd on the free born thought.
Assists the press to spread each useful art,
Smooths the rough manners, meliorates the heart:
Till men, the land and ocean compass'd round,
Hail friends and brothers, still where men are found;
Till equal law, and virtue in her train,
Immortal liberty, o'er earth shall reign;
Truth, with a robe of light invest the ball,
And what one nation knows be known to all.

Sympson's science revived.

Montesquieu agrees with many of the principal republican writers, that freedom and turbulence are concomitants; however this may be, it is certainly incumbent on a free people to think less of the evil of war, than if they were less liable to be drawn into it. As America is now the only country where the people have uniform pretensions to *liberty and good government*, they ought to be forever on their guard against the insidious as well as open designs of all foreign and ambitious nations. By being on their guard, we only mean in full preparation for an event they ought daily to expect, and never to dread, what is rarely so great an evil as is supposed by the ignorant. The principles on which war is conducted by civilized nations, merely

gives us the choice of our last terrestrial bed. This choice, a love of country and for posthumous fame, will always enable a republican to make in an instant, except O! horrida bella, in civil war.

"Tell military men, a soldier or a sailor, *said Dr. Moore*, you are fighting for your country! This simple sentence contains in it all the magic of excellence. It conjures up the ideas of protecting our property, our homes; the abodes of our forefathers; the beloved scenes of our earliest pleasures and first affections. It implies defending from outrage our constitution, our freedom, our religion, our friends; parents, wives, children, and grand children."

"Vincit amor patriæ laudumque immensa cupido."

"It not only excites to virtuous exertions during life, but is a most consoling, soothing recollection in death." "Dulces moriens reminiscitur argos."

Our American naval architects, are most of them self taught, and therefore, liable to errors, not so common to thorough bred mechanics and mathematicians; and yet persons of this description have often succeeded in building the fastest sailing ships in the world. Our 44 gun ships were built after the best European models, with some improvements in one instance: a novel addition was tried in two large and well secured diagonal braces, abutting *a midship* on the keel, and rising along the curves on each side, till at each end they support and add strength to the timber both of the sides and the decks, for the whole length of the ship, by which the longest ship would be in less danger of springing a leak, even if grounded a midship on a falling tide. All our public ships are well built and highly finished; even our *medley* farmers sometimes undertake to form models and to build merchant vessels of 90 to 200 tons, with little or no instruction..... Their general rules are, by endeavoring to imitate the belly of a duck or a fish, for the hull, and to have the extreme breadth *within* one third of the whole length from the stem, to have an easy entrance and true curve lines, with no hollow for the entire *and clean* run of the ship, however trimmed or ladened, that if possible, no *dead water*, as it is called, may follow her in her most rapid motion: but the combined difficulties to encounter in the entire construction and rigging a ship, involving as they do, the utmost stretch of mechanical and mathematical skill, as well as nautical experience of the varied actions and counter-actions of the elements, often at war with each other, and gravity opposed to both; all these difficulties make the entire art of ship-building the most complex of any of human invention. Hence we often see our ships over-masted and too crank, by unskilful and speculative proportions, from the hope of gaining a desirable velocity. These errors are however less frequent from our immensely increased and increasing experience; and in time may be wholly avoided. To enhance the value of our marine, we have now as fine a set of officers, as any in the world. Many of them would not mismanage the fleet, if ever called to exercise the duties of a higher command, than the present number of our ships will admit.

Official statement of the Militia of the United States by the latest returns.

STATES.	Dates.	Divisions.	Brigades.	Regiments.	Total artillerists.	Total cavalry.	Total infantry.	Total artillerists, cavalry, and infantry.	Muskets and Rifles.	Brass ord. from 12 to 2 lbs. calibre.	Sabres.	Pairs of pistols.
New Hampshire, .	1805	3	6	34	46	1,629	21,168	23,259	12,520	18	1,808	1,763
Massachusetts, .	1805	10	22	83	2,629	2,690	61,502	66,821	46,615	129	2,387	2,357
Rhode Island, .	1803	1	4	11	121	87	5,125	5,333	3,052	4	87	87
Connecticut, .	1805	4	8	33	677	1,637	18,621	20,935	15,085	21	1,965	1,414
Vermont, . .	1805	4	10	31	408	1,263	16,510	18,181	3,824	3	1,020	1,048
New York, .	1804	7	31	108	1,405	2,113	73,318	76,836	41,947	29	1,431	1,344
New Jersey, .	1805	4	6	38	72	1,197	25,327	26,696	12,509	.	750	381
Pennsylvania, . .	1803	14	28	130	409	2,840	93,192	96,448	29,114	7	1,441	1,583
Virginia, . .	1805	3	16	84	1,365	3,549	68,884	73,798	13,224	2	407	333
North Carolina, .	1805	5	12	50	.	291	42,665	42,956	18,914	.	71	114
South Carolina, .	1802	2	9	40	911	2,970	32,742	35,723	12,878	17	1,383	1,057
Georgia, . .	1805	3	7	.	101	721	18,572	19,394	3,737	6	371	239
Kentucky, .	1805	5	12	54	.	.	33,176	33,176	19,533	.		
Tennessee, .	1805	2	6	20	.	771	16,092	16,863	4,647	.	75	95
Ohio, . . .	1805	3	5	14	.	113	15,863	15,976	3,515	.	30	30
Maryland, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30,190	7,000			
Total,		70	182	754	3,660	21,876	542,857	602,585	258,114	236	13,226	11,845

This incomplete return contains about one half of the militia, and near one fourth of the fire arms in the United States.

Naval estimates for 1806, *with provision for the marine corps.*

Names of vessels.	*Men.*	*Guns.*	*For pay and subsistence.*	*For provisions.*	*For medicine, stores, &c.*	*Contingent expenses.*	*Total amount.*
Frigates.							
President,	400	44	52,561	31,653	1,000	30,000	115,21
United States,	400	44	50,965	31,653	1,000	30,000	113,61
Constitution,	400	44	50,965	31,653	1,000	30,000	113,61
Chesapeake,	400	44	50,965	31,653	1,000	30,000	113,61
Constellation,	340	36	44,293	26,959	1,000	30,000	102,25
Congress,	340	36	44,293	26,959	1,000	30,000	102,25
New York,	340	36	44,293	26,959	1,000	30,000	102,25
Essex,	260	32	35,173	20,633	800	25,000	81,60
Adams,	260	32	35,173	20,633	800	25,000	81,60
John Adams,	150	32	35,173	20,633	800	25,000	81,60
Boston,	260	32	35,173	20,633	800	25,000	81,60
Brigs.							
Syren,	120	16	19,746	9,534	600	12,000	41,88
Hornet,	120	16	19,746	9,534	600	12,000	41,88
Argus,	120	16	19,746	9,534	600	12,000	41,88
Schooners.							
Vixen,	90	12	15,939	7,171	500	8,000	31,61
Nautilus,	90	12	15,939	7,171	500	8,000	31,61
Enterprize,	90	12	15,939	7,171	500	8,000	31,61
1 Gun boat,	46	1	6,441	3,648	200	750	11,63
9 ditto,	414	9	57,969	32,832	1,800	6,750	104,75
2 Bombs,			12,882	7,296	400	1,500	22,07
			663,374	383,925	15,900	379,000	1,442,19

Our noble spirited SEAMEN and *half* seamen, are above 110,00

If either of the De Witts, Du Ruyter, or Van Tromp, could loo down at our insignificant naval force, with so many excellent seamen and such an immense commercial interest to guard, they would b astonished at our apparent negligence; but we are perhaps stronge than is generally apprehended, 100 good cruising ships, to averag 20 guns, could be equipped from the merchant service in less than months. And for the *probable* effect we appeal to Lloyd's lists for th years 1775, to 1782.

Statement comparing 4 years custom house PAYMENTS into the treasury of the United States, for the following principal ports, commencing April 1801, to April 1805, with the comparative increase of tonnage in shipping for ten years.

Ports.	*Payments.*	*Tons. 1794.*	*Tons. 1804.*
New York, . . .	$ 12,862,020 87	94,061	166,363
Philadelphia, . .	7,777,965 14	74,168	81,163
Boston, ...	6,408,400 26	66,961	107,361
Baltimore, . . .	3,861,963 08	24,253	63,480
Charleston, . . .	3,031,639 54	40,572	48,650
Norfolk, ...	1,761,673 77	17,594	38,849
Salem, Ms. . . .	1,034,498 07	23,623	38,523
Savannah, . . .	914,039 73	3,038	8,919
Providence, . . .	781,556 12	12,603	15,268
Portland, . . .	545,265 66	14,872	30,684
New Haven, . . .	510,637 15	6,008	9,624
Petersburg, . . .	510,506 17		
Portsmouth, N. H. .	484,513 41	14,524	21,536
Alexandria, . . .	467,761 23	9,083	11,891
Newburyport, . .	400,614 30	18,372	25,934
Newport, . . .	390,916 70	12,180	12,371
Middletown, . . .	382,757 31	-	16,741
Wilmington, N. C.	319,110 07	5,407	4,298
Richmond, . . .	290,032 43	-	3,486
New London, . .	282 049 88	21,975	10,135
Wilmington, . .	230,327 87	2,300	8,112
Kennebunk, . .	168,984 64	-	6,364
Newbern, ...	146,429 95	3,659	5,724
Edenton, . . .	129,505 57	5,670	9,292
Bristol, R. I. . .	106,600	-	5,539
Gloucester, . . .	104,049 61	9,568	11,988
Bath, . .	96,927 19	6,717	14,299
Tappahannock, .	93,249 97	2,931	5,433
Marblehead, .	92,439 48	14,799	19,005
Wiscasset, . .	89,422 45	13,469	8,595
Fairfield, . .	72,900 46	3,453	5,785
New Bedford, .	71,227 50	8,254	20,752
Washington, N. C.	67,234 64	3,519	4,829
Biddeford, . .	61,941 62	7,421	5,767
Nantucket, .	58,395 41	9,494	15,109
Plymouth, . .	57,256 99	5,813	16,137
Waldoborough, .	52,932 96	-	15,187
Penobscot, .	51,366 63	3,683	9,637

For the annual totals see general table.

A statement of duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports, and clearances, which accrued during the year 1804, *and of all the foreign articles of that years importation, which were actually consumed within the United States.*

GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.

30,211,367	dollars, at 12½ per cent,	3,776,420	87
7,641,925	– 15	1,146,288	75
425,236	– 20	85,047	20
	Additional duty on $ 22,297,845 at 2½ p. ct.	557,446	12
38,278,528		5,565,202	94

Spirits,	10,488,696	gallons, at	29:2 cents,	3,061,007	38
Sugar,	55,070,013	pounds,	2:5	1,383,959	1
Salt,	2,439,241	bushels,	20	487,848	20
Wines,	3,003,312	gallons,	31:9	958,117	79
Teas,	2,423,074	pounds,	20	485,133	40
Coffee,	6,101,191	do.	5	305,059	55
Molasses,	6,535,513	gallons,	5	326,775	65
All other articles,				488,854	38
				13,060,958	30
Deduct duties refunded and difference in calculation,				15,448	52
				13,045,509	78
3½ per cent. retained on drawbacks,				245,000	56
Extra duty of 10 per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels,				188,162	71
Net amount of duties on merchandise,				13,478,673	5
Duties on tonnage,			159,429 84		
Light money,			49,300 16		
				208,730	
Duties on passports and clearances,				17,334	
Gross revenue,				13,704,737	5
Deduct expenses of collection,				484,045	68
Net revenue,				13,220,691	37

A further or minute specification of the articles imported would swell this work beyond a neat *manual* size.

ARTICLES of foreign growth and manufacture imported and consumed in the United States, in the following years; viz.

Years.	Merchandise paying duties ad valorem.	Foreign spirits.	Molasses.	Wines.	Teas.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Salt.
	DOLLARS.	GALLONS.			POUNDS.			BUSHELS.
1790	16,331,986	4,143,385	5,664,345	1,088,455	3,047,242	4,150,754	22,719,457	1,734,053
1791	20,093,364	3,603,861	6,354,148	916,256	985,997	2,588,970	21,919,066	1,359,461
1792	21,507,053	4,579,160	4,250,874	1,269,723	2,614,008	4,769,450	22,499,588	1,331,586
1793	21,284,130	3,428,391	4,236,222	1,504,969	2,009,509	11,237,717	37,291,988	1,424,974
1794	22,624,413	5,545,681	3,144,225	2,080,000	2,460,914	6,033,618	33,645,772	2,236,718
1795	29,886,973	5,018,562	3,853,905	2,000,000	2,374,118	14,674,726	37,582,507	2,281,343
1796	36,496,589	5,599,760	3,896,241	2,060,000	2,310,259	5,526,269	25,403,581	3,012,049
1797	28,044,276	6,819,728	3,724,369	2,100,000	2,008,399	13,511,877	49,767,745	2,288,172
1798	23,972,260	4,648,743	4,079,145	2,000,000	1,890,965	4,178,321	33,206,395	2,022,397
1799	33,093,831	7,302,297	3,889,084	2,400,000	4,501,503	10,800,182	57,079,636	1,662,511
1800	34,393,617	4,785,937	3,717,359	2,150,000	3,797,634	7,408,196	50,537,637	2,734,243
1801	43,527,584	7,608,563	5,447,545	1,223,721	2,669,831	8,471,393	47,882,376	2,881,803
1802	31,706,161	7,720,232	6,317,969	1,912,000	2,406,938	6,724,220	39,443,814	3,244,300
1803	34,369,876	8,959,342	5,963,275	1,772,769	3,174,370	8,495,260	51,066,934	2,760,648
1804	38,278,528	10,488,696	6,535,513	3,003,312	2,423,074	6,101,191	55,070,013	2,439,241

To ascertain with more *precision* the actual consumption in each year an average of 3 or 5 years will be useful, and by adding the domestic articles and refering to the prices current of the day the total annual consumption may be easily obtained.

STATEMENT, exhibiting the ACTUAL *amount of duties on merchandise and tonnage, and of the* ACTUAL *payments for drawback on foreign merchandise, for bounties and allowances, and for expenses of collection, during each of the years* 1790 *to* 1804.

Years.	DUTIES ON			PAYMENTS FOR		REVENUE.		Cost per centum on collection of gross revenue.
	Merchandise.	Tonnage.	Passports and Clearances.	Drawbacks & debentures on merchandise exported.	Bounties and Allowances.	Gross revenue.	Deduct expenses on collection.	
1790	2,239,746	157,376	–	12,610	1,895	2,382,617	85,053	3 56
1791	3,463,592	150,189	–	57,195	27,787	3,528,798	130,404	3 69
1792	4,938,074	157,365	–	137,861	44,772	4,912,806	161,754	3 29
1793	6,598,445	120,608	–	279,809	89,696	6,349,547	188,362	2 96
1794	8,588,382	80,113	–	1,615,574	107,536	6,945,385	221,090	3 18
1795	11,163,370	86,889	–	2,898,765	81,135	8,270,358	260,359	3 14
1796	12,581,167	92,854	4,508	4,784,050	93,888	7,800,590	291,206	3 73
1797	12,866,984	103,665	13,886	4,207,728	92,874	8,683,933	342,696	3 94
1798	11,402,185	107,253	9,978	4,799,498	113,904	6,606,014	375,879	5 68
1799	15,251,952	128,698	12,518	5,780,662	149,375	9,463,131	411,618	4 34
1800	16,000,779	143,523	14,804	5,249,282	106,178	10,806,646	440,373	4 25
1801	20,216,347	188,147	18,238	7,819,093	103,107	12,878,516	482,772	3 90
1802	14,795,975	160,424	13,820	4,197,256	133,978	10,584,619	484,018	4 30
1803	14,249,958	166,520	15,902	2,569,813	151,717	11,710,858	404,428	3 90
1804	20,372,567	208,730	17,334	6,686,483	192,741	13,719,407	484,045	3 80

Note. For the net revenue, see the general statistical table, page 64.

A summary of the value of the exports from each state, 1805.

	Domestic.	*Foreign.*	*Total.*
New Hampshire, .	389,595	218,813	608,408
Vermont, ...	101,997	67,405	169,402
Massachusetts, . .	5,697,051	13,738,606	19,435,657
Rhode Island, . .	1,065,579	1,506,470	2,572,049
Connecticut, . . .	1,353,537	90,190	1,443,727
New York, . . .	8,098,060	15,384,883	23,482,943
New Jersey, . . .	20,633	110	20,743
Pennsylvania, . .	4,365,240	9,397,012	13,762,252
Delaware, . . .	77,827	280,556	358,383
Maryland, . . .	3,408,543	7,450,937	10,859,480
Dist. of Columbia, .	1,135,350	184,865	1,320,215
Virginia, ...	4,945,635	660,985	5,606,620
North Carolina, .	767,434	12,469	779,903
South Carolina, . .	5,957,646	3,108,979	9,066,625
Georgia, ...	2,351,169	43,677	2,394,846
* Territory of the U. S. viz. * Detroit, Michilimakinac, . and New Orleans,	2,651,706	1,033,062	3,684,768
Total,	42,387,002	53,179,019	95,566,022

Classic summary of domestic exports for 1805.

Produce of the Sea, ...	2,884,000
The Forest, ...	5,261,000
Agriculture, ...	31,562,000
Manufactures, ...	2,525,000
Uncertain, ...	155,002

For a general comparative view of *state* exports *(see page*, 122,*)* and for particulars *(see page*, 113,*)* for their destination *(see page*, 117,*)* for the minutiae of the annual classic summary, *(see page*, 120,*)*

This neat and very satisfactory mode of classing our exports, originated since Mr. Jefferson's administration to note the continual increase of the several classes from year to year, will be highly interesting to every political arithmetician.

Comparative view of exports of the following articles of American produce and manufacture, selected from the general list.

	1791.	1799.	1805.
Beer, . . . doz. bottles	1,919	12,622	7,070
Ship bread, . . . barrels	15,346	32,534	90,737
Butter, ... lbs.	666,800	1,314,502	1,656,724
Boots, ... pairs	499	10,599	10,128
Tallow candles, . . lbs.	174,700	1,060,391	981,446
Wool cards, . . . doz.	25	59	1,338
Copper and brass manufactured, ... dols.	8,300	56,655	12,977
Coaches & other cargs. dols.	3,000	42,470	20,279
Furniture house, . . dols.	13,208	95,181	141,008
Gun powder, . . . bbs.	25,854	650	349,300
Ginseng, ... lbs.	29,208	268,371	370,932
Hats, ... dols.	2,175	101,366	95,098
Hams and bacon, . . lbs.	296,247	1,412,005	903,924
Hops, ... lbs.	650	18,336	134,606
Iron castings, . . . dols.	2,598	16,573	25,821
Wrought iron, . . lbs.	3,500	271,575	300,000
Lard, ... lbs.	522,717	1,454,657	1,308,278
Lead & shot, . . . lbs.	41,960	6,985	8,000
Pork, ... bbs.	27,781	52,268	57,925
Potatoes, . . . bushels	22,263	40,353	62,995
Spirits domestic, . galls.	753	16,979	67,092
Shoes, ... pairs	7,046	137,879	102,502
Saddlery, ... dols.	3,228	3,141	23,516
Soap, ... lbs.	41,460	1,686,721	1,815,775
Snuff, ... lbs.	15,689	109,682	23,514
Manufactured tobacco, lbs.	81,122	416,076	404,929

In page 124, the exports of beef, pork and lard are underrated on an estimate for consumption of provisions at sea.

The great profits that the late unbounded expansion of our commerce has afforded to agriculture, have, *for a time*, reduced the number of our trades by a temporary change of occupations; but should the caprice of any European nation narrow our sphere for commercial employment, we have (either latent or in embryo) every art that we can desire to encourage: hence, if we are *prematurely* urged to rival Europe in their own trades, it will be the natural result of transatlantic *policy*. Page 113 will give a full display of domestic articles *exported*, but not of all our manufactures.

A STATEMENT of the exports of the United States from the 1st of October, 1803, to the 30th September, 1804.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDIZE.		QUANTITY OR VALUE.	
		Domestic.	*Foreign.*
Ashes, pot,	Tons,	3,411	
Do. pearl,	do.	1,138	
Apples,	Barrels,	6,801	
Beer, porter and cider in casks,	Gallons,	75,501	3,271
Do. in bottles,	Dozens,	4,416	388
Beef,	Barrels,	134,896	
Biscuit, or ship-bread,	do.	85,512	
Do.	Kegs,	50,390	
Buckwheat,	Bushels,	2	
Barley,	do.	5,318	
Bran and shorts,	do.	156	
Beans,	do.	36,614	
Butter,	Pounds,	2,476,550	
Boots,	Pairs,	6,024	189
Bricks,	M.	1,031	
Bark, essence of,	Gallons,	941	
Corn, Indian,	Bushels,	1,944,873	
Coal,	do.		2,982
Cheese,	Pounds,	1,299,872	78,566
Chocolate,	do.	9,489	
Cotton,	do.	35,034,175	3,083,866
Coffee,	do.		48,312,713
Cocoa,	do.		695,135
Candles, spermaceti,	do.	127,229	373
Do. tallow,	do.	2,239,356	26,728
Cables and tarred cordage,	Cwt.	4,165	2,556
Canvas, or sail-cloth,	Pieces,	54	
Cards, wool and cotton,	Dozens,	258	
Do. playing,	Packs,	1,008	3,024
Copper or brass, and copper manufactured,	Dollars,	8,654	23,325
Coaches and other carriages,	do.	14,755	
Flour,	Barrels,	810,008	
Fish, dried or smoked,	Quintals	567,825	
Do. pickled,	Barrels,	89,482	
Do.	Kegs,	13,045	
Furniture, houshold,	Dollars,	78,585	
Flaxseed,	Bushels,	281,757	

STATEMENT, CONTINUED.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDIZE.		QUANTITY OR VALUE	
		Domestic.	*Foreign*
Flax,	Pounds,	986	
Gunpowder,	do.	510,520	
Ginseng,	do.	301,499	
Hats,	Dollars,	48,915	
Hams and bacon,	Pounds,	1,904,284	
Hair powder,	do.	5,587	
Hops,	do.	385,886	
Hides, raw,	Numb.	4,635	
Horned cattle,	do.	6,290	
Horses,	do.	5,126	
Hogs,	do.	5,599	
Iron, pig,	Tons,	454	
Do. bar,	do.	379	
Do. castings,	Dollars,	9,168	
Do. all manufactures of,	do.	40,827	48,6
Indigo,	Pounds,	26,750	149,0
Lard,	do.	2,565,719	
Leather,	do.	214,299	
Lead and shot,	do.	19,804	128,1
Meal, rye,	Barrels,	21,779	
Do. Indian,	do.	111,327	
Do. buckwheat,	do.	48	
Do. oat,	do.	1	
Molasses,	Gallons,		55,2
Mustard,	Pounds,	5,023	
Mules,	Numb.	605	
Medicinal drugs,	Dollars,	21,664	133,1
Merchandize, and all other articles of goods not particularly enumerated,	do.	431,315	8,946,4
Nails,	Pounds,	110,780	141,1
Oil, linseed,	Gallons,	19,047	
Do. spermaceti,	do.	5,550	
Do. whale and other fish,	do.	646,505	
Oats,	Bushels,	73,726	
Pork,	Barrels,	111,532	
Pitch,	do.	6,225	
Peas,	Bushels,	42,213	
Potatoes,	do.	96,427	

STATEMENT, CONTINUED.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDIZE.		QUANTITY OR VALUE.	
		Domestic.	*Foreign.*
Poultry,	Dozens,	6,044	
Rice,	Tierces,	78,385	
Rye,	Bushels,	11,715	
Rosin,	Barrels,	4,675	
Spices, pepper,	Pounds,		5,703,646
Do. pimento,	do.		463,539
Do. all other,	do.		115,047
Spirits, foreign, from grain,	Gallons,		329,594
Do. from other materials,	do.		789,465
Do. domestic, foreign materials,	do.	409,521	
Do. from domestic produce,	do.	41,979	
Shoes and slippers,	Pairs,	123,741	10,606
Skins and furs,	Dollars,	958,609	
Saddlery,	do.	7,827	
Starch,	Pounds,	30,401	
Soap,	do.	2,796,982	742,015
Sugar, brown,	do.	818,014	54,085,650
Do. clayed,	do.		20,060,702
Do. loaf and other refined,	do.	106,167	25,868
Snuff,	Pounds,	20,068	610
Spikes,	do.		1,750
Sheep,	Numb.	12,456	
Ship stuff,	Cwt.	2,466	
Steel, unwrought,	do.		116
Do. manufactures of,	Dollars,		8,593
Salt, glauber,	Cwt.		92
Do. other,	Bushels,		28,435
Segars,	Pounds,		3,949
Tobacco, manufactured,	do.	278,071	
Do. unmanufactured,	Hhds.	83,343	
Tallow,	Pounds,	35,440	
Tea, bohea,	do.		231,842
Do. souchong,	do.		760,064
Do. hyson,	do.		101,785
Do. other green,	do.		125,542
Tar,	Barrels,	58,181	
Turpentine,	do.	77,827	

STATEMENT, CONTINUED.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDIZE.		QUANTITY OR VALUE.	
		Domestic.	*Foreign.*
Turpentine, spirits of, . .	Gallons,	19,526	
Wheat, ...	Bushels,	127,024	
Whalebone, ...	Pounds,	134,006	
Wax, ...	do.	217,889	
Wine, Madeira, Malmsey and London particular,	Gallons,		22,399
Do. all other, ...	do.		32,648
Do. Sherry and St. Lucar,	do.		10,803
Do. Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	do.		8,853
Do. Teneriffe, Fayal, Malaga, &c.	do.		16,509
Do. all other in casks, .	do.		1,453,003
Do. Burgundy, Champaign,	Dozens,		821
Do Claret and other in bottles, ...	do.		40,346
Wood, staves and headings,	M.	34,614	
Do. shingles, ...	do.	75,156	
Do. hoops and poles, . .	do.	4,228	
Do. boards, planks, &c. .	M. feet,	76,000	
Do. timber, ...	Tons,	826	
Do. all other timber, wood and lumber, . . .	Dollars,	55,924	
Do. oak bark and other dye,	do.	88,470	
Do. all manufactures of, .	do.	203,175	

The goods, wares and merchandize of domestic growth or manufacture, included in this statement, are estimated at *forty-five millions, four hundred and sixty-seven thousand, four hundred and seventy-seven dollars*, and those of foreign growth or manufacture at thirty-six millions, two hundred and thirty-one thousand, five hundred and ninety-seven dollars. It is presumed that for the *sums total*, a reference will be had in this, and in all other instances of inquiry, to the GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLE, to aid *a comparative view*, and to answer the interesting questions that may arise from any thing in natural connection therewith. "Although SULLY was not ignorant of the minutiæ, his mind was chiefly occupied by grand results."

TABLE of the Value and Destination of the Exports of the United States for the year 1804.

TO WHAT PLACE.	*Domestic produce.*	*Foreign produce.*	*Total value to each power.*
Prussia, ...	$ 409,321	776,795	1,186,116
Sweden, ...	58,361	64,045	
Swedish West Indies, . .	400,848	168,721	691,975
Denmark and Norway, .	477,211	1,115,965	
Danish West Indies, . .	1,081,618	642,388	
Danish East Indies, . .	16,073	13,368	3,346,623
United Netherlands, . .	2,064,158	11,757,002	
Dutch West Indies and American colonies, .	1,600,667	848,365	
Dutch East Indies, . . .	80,176	97,049	16,447,417
England, Man and Berwick,	8,552,764	1,226,394	
Scotland, ...	1,561,350	140,888	
Ireland, ...	1,391,333	36,298	
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark and Aldernay, . . .	282,212	15,262	
Gibraltar, ...	242,248	74,339	
British East Indies, . .	16,452	113,820	
British West Indies, . .	6,315,667	731,991	
Newfoundland, &c. fisheries,	175,597	32,666	
British American colonies,	807,709	111,263	
Other British colonies, .	1,185	364	21,829,802
Hamburg, Bremen, other Hanse towns, &c. . .	949,454	3,525,553	4,475,007
French European ports on the Atlantic, . . .	3,139,206	5,384,523	
Do. on the Mediterranean,	80,906	220,419	
French West Indies and American colonies, .	1,742,368	1,867,522	
Bourbon and Mauritius, .	120,042	221,125	12,776,111

TABLE, CONTINUED.

TO WHAT PLACE.	*Domestic produce.*	*Foreign produce.*	*Total to ea pow*
Spanish European ports on the Atlantic, . . .	$1,628,079	517,042	
Do. on the Mediterranean,	676,114	80,100	
Teneriffe and other Canaries,	120,084	61,101	
Floridas, ...	60,738	22,886	
*Louisiana, ...	117,430	207,717	
Honduras, Campeachy and Mosquito shore, . .	149,344	184,829	
Spanish West Indies and American colonies, .	1,725,662	1,176,998	
			6,728
Portugal, ...	1,282,169	190,716	
Madeira, ...	586,869	135,802	
Fayal and the other Azores,	8,957	8,648	
Cape de Verd Islands, . .	88,273	30,533	
Other African ports, . .	10,834	46,287	
Coast of Brazil and other American colonies, .		107,770	
			2,496
Italy, ...	118,441	1,552,708	
			1,671
Triest and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, .	85,835	247,963	
			333
Turkey, Levant and Egypt,	12,681	31,975	
			44
Morocco and Barbary states,	8,657	676	
			9
Cape of Good Hope, . .	108,190	59,727	
			167
China, ...	162,806	35,795	
			198
East Indies, (generally) .	258,090	538,226	
			796
West Indies, do. . .	2,352,042	972,252	
			3,324
Europe, do. . .	86,827	534,064	
			620

* From the 1st of October to the 31st of December, inclusive

TABLE, CONTINUED.

TO WHAT PLACE.	*Domestic produce.*	*Foreign produce.*	*Total value to each power.*
Africa, (generally) . . .	$ 221,788	126,248	349,036
South Seas, ...	10,000		10,000
North-west coast of America,	20,641	175,418	196,059
			77,699,074

CLASSIC SUMMARY of Domestic Produce exported in 1804.

Product of the sea, ...	$ 3,420,000
the forest, ...	4,630,000
agriculture, ...	30,890,000
manufactures, ...	2,100,000
uncertain, ...	430,000

To the foregoing detail and summary of exports for the year 1804 only, we here add another for the year 1803, chiefly to shew *the new method* of classing the different articles under the appropriate and descriptive heads, by which we have embraced the sums total only, *in the last item.* The next table presents an interesting view of all the exports yet *ascertained* at all the custom-houses of the United States, but it is to be lamented that these are generally short of the truth, owing to the unwillingness that many individuals have shewn to inform *(unnecessarily as they conceive)* any one of the extent of their trade; but, as by these errors the imports sometimes appear to over-run the exports, they injure their own mercantile reputation, with that of commerce generally, in the eyes of the legislature, whenever the *delusive* balance is thus presented. In following this subject, it has been discovered that at least *five millions were omitted in one year*, yet the general *official* account is suffered to stand till the next edition of this work, before which time, *if these facts can be more fully discovered* by any *new* means, they will be given to the public; in the mean time, shippers are cautioned to be more *attentive* to their future entries of articles for exportation, for their general regard to truth as well as for the general weal.

A CLASSIC SUMMARY of the value of the exports of the States during the year ending on the 30th day of September, accompanying the report of the secretary of the treasury.

THE SEA—2,635,000.

1. *Fisheries.*

Dried fish, or cod fishery, . . .	1,620,000	
Pickled do. or river fishery, (herring, shad, salmon, mackarel) . . .	560,000	
Whale (common) oil and bone, . .	280,000	
Spermaceti oil and candles, . . .	175,000	
		2,6

THE FOREST—4,820,000.

2. Skins and furs, (Indian product) . .	500,000	
Ginseng, (raw product of forest) . .	100,000	
		6

3. *Product of wood.*

Lumber, (boards, staves, shingles, hewn timber, masts, &c.) . . .	2,800,000	
Oak bark and other dyes, . . .	225,000	
Naval stores, (tar, turpentine, pitch, rosin,)	460,000	
Ashes, pot and pearl, ...	735,000	
		4,2

AGRICULTURE—32,995,000.

4. *Product of animals.*

Beef, tallow, hides, live cattle, . .	1,145,000	
Butter and cheese, ...	585,000	
Pork, pickled bacon, lard, (live hogs) .	1,890,000	
Horses and mules, ...	460,000	
Sheep, ...	55,000	
		4,1

5. *Vegetable food.*

Wheat, flour and biscuit, . . .	9,810,000	
Indian corn and meal, . . .	2,025,000	
Rice, ...	2,455,000	
All other, (rye, oats, pulse, potatoes, apples, &c.)	290,000	
		14,0

Produce, continued.

Tobacco,		6,230,000
Cotton, (at 18 to 45 cents)		7,920,000
Flaxseed,	465,000	
Hops,	90,000	
Wax,	60,000	
Poultry, hemp, flax, &c.	15,000	
		630,000

MANUFACTURES—1,655,000.

6. Soap, candles, boots, shoes, &c.	395,000	
Hats,	18,000	
Of GRAIN, (spirits, beer, starch, &c.)	21,000	
Of WOOD, (including furniture, coaches, &c.)	210,000	
Cordage, canvas, linseed oil,	50,000	
Of IRON—pig iron,	26,000	
bar iron,	18,000	
castings,	6,000	
nails, &c.	21,000	
Various items,	16,000	
		790,000

7. Of foreign materials, viz.

Spirits, (of molasses,)	481,000	
Sugar, refined,	18,000	
Chocolate,	4,000	
Gun powder,	38,000	
Of brass and copper,	6,000	
Medicinal,	18,000	
		565,000
Uncertain,		300,000
		$ 42,105,000

Although the next table will shew the states from which *all the exports* were made, yet as much of the produce was previously transported coast-wise, as well as by the principal waters and roads *from other states*, the domestic produce of each state is not yet ascertained, except by the mere estimate of individuals. In a future edition of this work, an effort to exhibit the manufactures and total product of the labour of each state will be attempted, if no accident should intervene to prevent this design.

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS SINCE THE YEAR 1790.

STATES.	1791.	1792.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.
Vermont, . . .							
N. Hampshire, .	142,858	181,412	198,204	153,860	229,426	378,161	275,840
Massachusetts, .	2,519,650	2,888,104	3,755,346	5,292,441	7,117,907	9,949,345	7,502,047
Rhode Island, .	470,352	698,109	616,432	954,599	1,222,916	1,589,872	975,530
Connecticut, . .	710,352	879,752	770,254	806,746	819,465	1,452,713	814,506
N. York, . . .	2,505,465	2,535,790	2,932,370	5,408,430	10,304,580	12,208,027	13,308,064
N. Jersey, . . .	26,987	27,405	54,154	58,152	130,814	59,227	18,161
Pennsylvania, .	3,436,092	3,820,662	6,958,736	6,643,092	11,538,260	17,513,866	11,446,291
Delaware, . . .	119,878	133,972	71,242	207,460	158,041		98,929
Maryland, . . .	2,239,690	2,550,258	3,687,119	5,640,347	5,811,379	9,201,315	9,811,799
Virginia, . . .	3,113,865	3,549,499	2,984,317	3,321,494	3,490,140	5,268,615	4,908,713
N. Carolina, . .	524,548	503,294	363,307	321,015	492,161	671,487	540,901
S. Carolina, . .	2,693,267	2,917,979	3,195,874	3,867,903	5,998,492	7,620,049	*644,307
Georgia, . . .	491,250	458,973	501,383	263,820	695,985	950,158	644,307
Tennessee, . .							
Kentucky, . . .							
Territories, . .							
Total, ...	18,399,202	21,005,568	26,011,783	33,043,725	46,855,856	67,064,097	51,294,710

* Three quarterly returns from the district of Charleston (South Carolina) wanting.

An addition of about six per centum for SHORT ENTRIES, at the custom-houses, would bring the *totals* nearer to the *whole amount* of the exports for the last ten years.

SUMMARY OF EXPORTS, CONTINUED.

STATE.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.
Vermont, . . .		20,480	57,041	57,267	31,479	117,450	191,725
N. Hampshire, .	361,453	361,789	431,836	555,055	565,394	494,620	716,091
Massachusetts, .	8,639,252	11,421,591	11,326,876	14,870,556	13,492,632	8,768,566	16,894,379
Rhode Island, . .	947,128	1,055,273	1,322,945	1,832,773	2,433,363	1,275,596	1,735,671
Connecticut, . .	763,128	1,143,818	1,114,743	1,446,216	1,606,809	1,248,571	1,516,110
N. York, . . .	14,300,892	18,719,527	14,045,079	19,851,136	13,792,276	10,818,387	16,081,281
N. Jersey, . . .	61,877	9,722	2,289	25,406	26,227	21,311	24,829
Pennsylvania, .	8,915,463	12,431,967	11,949,679	17,438,198	12,677,475	7,525,710	11,030,157
Delaware, . . .	283,729	297,065	418,695	662,042	440,504	428,153	697,396
Maryland, . . .	12,746,190	16,299,609	12,264,331	12,834,543	8,006,290	5,209,418	9,151,939
Virginia, . . .	6,113,451	6,292,986	4,430,689	6,483,028	4,660,361	7,414,346	5,790,001
N. Carolina, . .	338,124	485,921	769,799	874,884	659,390	952,614	928,687
S. Carolina, . .	6,994,179	8,729,015	10,663,510	14,304,045	10,639,365	7,811,108	7,451,616
Georgia, . . .	961,848	1,396,759	2,174,268	1,755,939	1,854,951	2,370,875	2,077,572
Kentucky, . . .				29,430			
Tennessee, . .					626,673		
Territories, . .					443,955	1,343,303	1,959,423
Total, ...	61,327,411	78,665,522	70,971,780	93,020,513	71,957,144	55,800,033	76,246,876

To the above should be added the exports from the district of Columbia, which amounted to $ 1,452,198 making the grand total $ 77,699,074. See the GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLE, 1804.

ANNUAL increase and decrease in the amount of certain Articles exported since 1790.

YEAR.	COTTON.	CHEESE.	FLOUR.	RICE.	DRY FISH.	PICKLED FISH.	TOBACCO.	TAR, PITCH, TURPENTINE.	BEEF, PORK AND LARD.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Barrels.*	*Tierces.*	*Quintals.*	*Barrels.*	*Hhds.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
1790	100,000	1,447	724,623	80,845	378,721	36,840	118,460	120,277	75,000
1791	189,316	1,299	619,687	120,000	383,237	57,424	120,277	121,929	94,000
1792	138,328	1,259	824,464	141,762	364,820	48,277	112,428	146,909	110,000
1793	150,000	1,462	1,074,639	134,611	372,825	45,440	59,947	114,971	120,000
1794	400,000	15,769	828,405	135,000	418,907	36,800	100,000	130,000	135,000
1795	1,300,000	23,431	887,369	138,526	400,818	55,999	61,050	132,866	150,000
1796	2,060,500	150,000	660,560	80,122	408,976	63,220	58,000	110,520	160,500
1797	3,688,429	875,334	515,663	60,111	406,016	69,782	58,167	105,271	140,200
1798	9,360,005	1,183,234	567,558	125,243	411,175	66,827	68,567	100,520	174,000
1799	9,532,263	1,164,590	519,265	110,599	428,495	63,542	96,070	101,220	180,000
1800	17,789,803	913,843	633,052	112,056	400,152	50,383	73,680	107,340	191,000
1801	20,911,201	1,674,834	1,102,444	94,866	410,948	85,935	103,758	104,000	195,000
1802	27,501,075	1,332,224	1,156,248	79,822	440,954	75,819	77,721	101,922	198,000
1803	41,205,625	1,278,608	1,311,853	81,838	461,870	76,831	86,291	142,125	196,000
1804	35,034,175	1,206,872	810,008	78,385	467,825	89,482	83,342	155,908	205,000

The foregoing statement may shew that neither *tobacco* nor *rice* have called for any increase of slaves, even admitting their labour to be better suited to the cultivation of these articles than that of freemen.

Perhaps many other articles in our list of exports would form as striking exhibitions as any of those in the preceding table, *cotton only excepted*, which in its several relations is particularly interesting. Reminding the enquirer of the importance of our view to combine the general results rather than to attend to minutiæ, we proceed to consider another subject of as much importance as any in the statistical catalogue.

Custom-house balances were once the criterion for national profit and loss, but these have of late been so fully exploded, that much need not be repeated by us. Mr. Hume among others helped to correct this ancient error. He pleasantly tells us that Mr. Gee struck the British nation with an universal panic, by proving from custom-house entries, that "*there would not be a shilling in the country in five years*.

We have already shewn that what has occurred in every part of the world, exists now in our country, where short entries, *at least* on exports, are *too common*. But these are not the most important points by which the fallacy of an old rule of judging of the balance of trade is demonstrated. All our country would not sell for 10,000 sterling in the beginning of the sixteenth century; it would now command above two thousand five hundred millions of dollars, or rather *at this rate*, for any part comprised in any *fair sale, or* valuation, of all the real and personal estates within the United States; to which, were we to add *double the specie in present circulation*, an increased price, exceeding all belief, would soon be realized *on all real estate*, as far as the sales followed this increase of money, for the averaged price of this property being now at less than one-fifth its ultimate value, it requires MORE MEN AND MORE MONEY, particularly the latter, to bring it on a par with the same species in Europe; yet this is the only kind of property that would be materially affected by the contemplated change in the *circulating specie* of the country. Produce is already near enough its *comparative* value, and labour *only* too high, but when our new lands are at a fair price, *labour will fall* to a par with that of other coun-

---

* In connection with the general table, and with all our commercial imports, exports, &c. a short note is included here. On the subject of insurance companies with capitals, little will now be said, but that the author of this book, who first introduced them into the United States, received the first hints on the subject from that much lamented friend to America, Dr. PRICE. By these insurance companies, now amounting to more than forty in number, of which half are owned in Massachusetts only, *three millions have been saved in premiums in one year*, that would have gone to Europe but for these companies. Their plans are published in all the newspapers; therefore, the amount of their capitals alone is here repeated; they exceeded ten millions in January, 1805, and have increased since. In smaller towns, *Banks should unite the business of banking, of fire and life insurance*; the latter regulate their business by tables of the probabilities of life, the former by easier and better established principles well known.

tries. Were this the only good resulting from *a change*, less stress would be laid on the measure proposed. SLAVERY WILL SOON END WHEN ALL LABOUR IS AT ITS NATURAL PRICE, in comparison with the average of other articles in general estimation and use; *then* these United States will soon be freed from its greatest general evil!

The preceding remarks involve a proof that imports, even by their apparent excess above the present exports *in a young country*, do not operate to its disadvantage in any view, much less *in a real balance of trade*, neither does the *nominally high* rates of interest often paid to foreigners, always evince either loss or extravagance. Our RALEIGH and PENN, were both *borrowers*, the latter *at any rate*; he once offered all Pennsylvania as a pledge for 10,000 pounds only, which was *then* thought *insufficient* security! So when our government were once willing to sell their lands (now worth 8 dollars) at 20 cents, in 1787, there were not so many buyers as when the price of *the same public lands* was, in 1796, raised to 2 dollars; and if it had been fixed at 3, it would still have met with more and better sales. For those that now sell *are richly worth that money*, selected as they generally are, *the best from the choice of near* 300 *millions;* but foreigners, judging otherwise, by *the low prices* formerly and even now demanded, buy less than they would if they knew the PUBLIC LANDS ARE YET THE PRIME OF THE UNITED STATES. Hence any imported money on loans made or to be made, to bring these lands into greater demand and nearer their true value, will still increase the national wealth in spite of the BALANCE OF TRADE. What farmer, while improving a new estate, would admit that, because he had given his ordinary lands a complete dressing, sufficient for *many years*, and therefore *imported* in rich manure, &c. three times the net proceeds of his next years crop, transported or exported to market, thence, that by a balance of *imports* and *exports for the year only*, he was going to ruin? It is in both cases, on a series of years, and by including *a total valuation of the entire estates* at each period that a *true* balance of profit and loss can be struck. Thus our country, *in mere estimation*, *perhaps worth nothing* when first discovered, is now valued at more than 2,500 millions of dollars; although *annually* importing more than it exports, and even yet a trifle, in proportion to the magnitude of the question, giving 25 dollars a head, or rather the value of fifty days labour *only*, in specie, if averaged for each individual, *to our country*, by foreign loans, to be circulated in useful improvements. If the certificates given therefore were receivable at the *national land bank of* 1796, still open and increasing in operation, more benefits would be derived from this increase than would be readily believed by any superficial observer of any calculations, yet formed on these facts: they are however predicated on a plain and simple statement of William Penn, who, in describing all *North America* to his friends said, "*we have found a country which some of you perhaps esteem as nothing*,

but as it is of greater extent than all Europe, and abounding in all the gifts of nature, and at least equal in all the rich varieties of clime and soil, give us only as many men and as much money and we will make it equal in every other important view, *perhaps* in our own time." There is little doubt, had that provident and enterprizing great man been invested with efficient means and a patriarchal controul *of all the country* for 50 years, that it would now have twice the population, with four times the amount in a total valuation of all its valuable properties and effects including the increased value of its territories.

Perhaps enough has been said on the subject of *a custom-house balance of trade*, and yet as many of our modern publications have contained *obsolete* views of the question, a few more remarks will be added to this note, with the hope of placing the facts in a clear light.

When our country was younger, our merchants were poor and dependant on European credits, for the active capital they employed: they were then obliged to sell their cargoes here, at the price fixed by their creditors. Then the *simple* balance was easily determined, by comparing their imports with the previously fixed and ultimate price of the goods exported; but as soon as the funding of the war and state debts by congress, gave a great accession of capital to all classes of the community, enabling our merchants to purchase their goods with ready money in Europe, by which they often realized a clear gain of 10 to 15 per cent. in the difference of price,* their shipments were now made for their *own account*, and consigned *to whom* they pleased; this often gives them a profit of ten per cent. on an entire cargo more than they could receive when they were *mere factors*, for their European creditors. Hence, if a cargo of flour be entered at 8 dollars cost, to net 12 abroad, if the proceeds be invested in foreign articles, the *apparent* custom-house balance would be 50 per cent. against the country, though in fact a *great gain*. Whatever our emigrants bring with them is also a *gain*, although often a large debit in the deceptive account in question; add to this, if a ship is either hired abroad or sold, both the hire and sale often swell this *nominal* debit; so when our merchants ship specie to India, *or bills*, no *outward* entry is made *of either*, but often a *large return cargo*, and of course a debit appears in the *nominal* statements of the *custom-house balance of trade*.

In our daily prints are often seen complaints against the trade to the East Indies, as the cause of the present scarcity of money; this is also an error, 100,000 dollars sent to India have often purchased 200,000 pieces of nankeens or muslins, &c. in proportion. 150,000 of these pieces are sent to the islands, and sold, at times, at or near 2 dollars the piece for cash, which *on the return* may be entered or not, as it is sometimes in part expended in coffee. This article often serves as cash for remittances to Europe, *with a profit* to the shipper; in all and either of these operations we find the specie account greatly benefited.

---

* This effect of capital to the nation, cannot be too often considered.

In another note we shall endeavour to shew *the true causes of late drain of specie from our country.*

For the foregoing reasons, were we to endeavour to state all imports and exports for the last year, we should do it thus:

ESTIMATE.

All mercantile imports, . . .	80,000,000
Do. cash and bills, ...	7,000,000
	$ 87,000,000
Mercantile exports, *generally under-rated*,	84,000,000
Do. cash and bills, ...	5,000,000
	$ 89,000,000

Here we state a gain of two millions in an estimate of all regular trade. But as the principal and interest of the national d *is now paying off*, above four millions is thus annually remitted Europe, making the balance two millions *at least*, against the co try.

The order of the general table requires that something shoul here noted on the *variation of money*, in prices of wheat as wel of labour; the latter will be *too high*, while our lands are *too l* We add that a scarcity of money does not reduce the price labour in the same proportion with us as in populous parts Europe, in any comparison we have yet made; and as our expo ation of wheat is such as to effect the price according to the dem in Europe, &c. we cannot often pronounce money to be plenty home, merely because the Europeans give us a greater price fo flour than usual. The difficulty of selling our real estates is probably the best proof we have of too great a scarcity of money. The articles enumerated with these in a variation table in a note under the head of metalic medium, will assist to shew the change that money, particularly of the precious metals, has undergone through the commercial world.

REVENUE.

On the subject of congressional REVENUES and EXPENDITURES, we begin with 1774. Our finances were then and ever after, till the new government was formed, in a most deplorable state, unless we admit that gaining time was every thing that our young country, with such immense latent and yet increasing resources could desire. With the increase of our population, and a decrease in the value of all money, and an additional rise of our new lands in consequence of our personal increase, all operating rapidly in our favour. We have since, by the *funding system*, in a great measure repaired the individual injuries then sustained.

TOTAL EXPENSES of the War for Independence, with a Statement of all the Troops in the Continental Service.

STATES.	REGULARS RAISED IN THE YEARS								
	1775.	1776.	1777.	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.	1782.	1783.
New Hampshire,	2,824	3,019	1,172	1,283	1,004	1,017	700	744	733
Massachusetts, .	16,444	13,372	7,816	7,010	6,287	4,453	3,732	4,423	4,370
Rhode Island, .	1,193	798	548	630	507	915	464	481	372
Connecticut, . .	4,407	6,390	4,563	4,010	3,544	3,133	2,420	1,732	1,740
New York, . .	2,075	3,629	1,903	2,194	2,256	2,179	1,178	1,198	1,169
New Jersey, . .		3,193	1,408	1,586	1,276	1,105	823	660	675
Pennsylvania, .	500	5,519	4,983	3,684	3,476	3,337	1,346	1,280	1,598
Delaware, . .		609	299	349	317	325	89	164	235
Maryland, . .		637	2,030	3,307	2,849	2,065	770	1,280	974
Virginia, . . .		6,181	5,744	5,236	3,973	2,486	1,225	1,204	629
N. Carolina, . .		1,134	1,281	1,287	1,214		545	1,105	697
S. Carolina, . .		2,069	1,650	1,650	909				139
Georgia, . . .		351	1,423	673	87				145
Total, *in pay*, .	27,443	46,891	34,820	32,899	27,699	21,015	13,292	14,256	13,476
Total, *serviceable in camp*,	15,000	25,000	26,000	19,000	18,000	19,000	10,000	11,000	12,000

Treasury payments.	
Year.	*Specie value.*
1775 } 1776 }	20,064,666
1777	24,986,438
1778	24,986,438
1779	10,794,625
1780	3,000,000
1781	1,942,462
1782	3,631,745
1783	3,226,538
1783	548,525
Total,	92,485,693
Sundries,	42,708,009
Specie,	135,103,703
	See Rep. 30 Aug. 1790.

N. B. To the above should be added the militia of each state, which, on an average, amounted to about half as many as the regulars; their pay is included *in the list of expenses* which were reduced in funding the public debt.

The striking disproportions in the preceding table between expenses for the several years, after every allowance for the yearly variations in the number of troops employed, and *in pay*, are in themselves the best comments that can be made on the importance of a well digested and well appointed system of finance. As soon as an intelligent individual *(R. Morris, esq.)* was placed at the head of this department, savings in near three fourths the *annual* sums, previously required for the same purposes, were realized, and there is little doubt that if either a *Morris* or a *Hamilton* had been at the head of the department from the origin of our necessities, a difference in the *nominal* expenditures would have exceeded 250,000,000 !

The whole amount of these expenditures were,

In 1775 & 1776,	20,054,666	*(in old continental money as per statement)* near 358 millions, on which an actual loss of near 60 millions specie value was unfortunately sustained by individuals, in the most *unequal* manner; the burthen fell chiefly on the most liberal of the community, who had unfortunately the most faith in the ultimate provisions for their indemnity. The long time before any efficient plan was devised, the difficulty of ascertaining the true money from the counterfeits in circulation, together with the vague and *divided* opinions in congress, *on the abilities of the nation*, the low estimate at which the prize-of-war lands *(won from Upper Canada)* were *strangely* held, these and other similar causes occasioned a much less sum to be funded than *was actually due* to state and individual creditors of every description. It was not then generally known that public circulations were so widely different in their effects from *actual expenditurès* as they have since proved. The author of Common Sense had, *it is true*, publicly asserted that "no nation ought to be without *a national debt;*" but this opinion was sometimes ridiculed, because the true distinctions between the public circulation of *bills of credit* were compared, *in their effects*, to the private bonds at interest of individuals, although as the *United States have recently fully proved*, no two things can be more unlike, if fairly considered in all their important relations; for the first may be again *what it has been* in our case, *the salvation of a nation*, while the other, though sometimes highly beneficial, is often liable to injure both individuals and families. From any such injurious result of foreign loans our nation is protected, by *the value of money*, proved to be above 10 per cent. *at annual compound*, on a fair average for the last 15 years; the only question then is, how long will this continue? Even this is of no consequence *till the public loans exceed the ultimate value of the* PUBLIC LANDS, which, with all the patriotic exertions in the power of congress, can scarcely be effected in a century, long before which we should have *the first university in the world*, and all the useful arts and sciences, with the best roads and canals, an efficient navy, and in short every other desirable object both for our public weal and our domestic happiness.
1776,	26,426,333	
1777,	66,965,269	
1778,	149,703,856	
1779,	82,900,320	
1780,	11,400,095	
1781,		
Old paper,	$ 357,486,539	

UNITED STATES' INTERNAL REVENUE OF THE YEAR 1800.

In what district.	*Spirits distilled.*	*Country stills.*	*Sugar.*	*Licenses to retailers.*	*Sales at auction.*	*Carriages.*	*Stamps.*	*Amount in each district.*
New Hampshire,	117			3,075	109	1,903	4,401	9,607
Massachusetts, .	91,340	825	5,610	14,065	11,782	14,096	35,174	172,894
Rhode Island, .	26,012		1,494	910	574	1,046	5,663	35,702
Connecticut, . .	8,556	3,239		5,815	142	4,564	7,409	29,727
Vermont, . .	18	171		1,660		180	1,190	3,220
New York, . .	5,831	6,035	23,235	13,645	13,778	7,807	48,736	119,070
New Jersey, . .		12,199		2,654	87	5,233	3,319	23,496
Pennsylvania, .	1,593	114,477	24,646	6,196	8,981	7,335	47,949	211,180
Delaware, . .		2,454		1,148	22	2,565	1,720	7,911
Maryland, . .		32,769	10,253	4,390	6,734	8,683	23,887	86,718
Virginia, . . .	228	102,326		5,680	4,731	13,701	17,500	144,168
Ohio, ...		33,409		165	16	287	1,877	35,756
Tennessee, . .		10,173		65		85	435	10,758
N. Carolina, . .	14	32,897		2,555	348	4,834	5,828	46,479
S. Carolina, . .	6,125	14,996		1,785	3,328	4,329	12,914	43,479
Georgia, . . .		6,585		1,350	1,010	1,214	3,329	13,489
Total, ...	139,834	372,505	65,238	65,158	51,642	77,862	221,331	993,654

The above table accords with the *statement* for the year, but not exactly with treasury receipts within the term, part of the monies are yet to receive, although these *duties* have been repealed three years.

" *The common misnomer* expenditure *ought never to confound the character of* domestic circulations *with the* foreign drains of money, *for the latter may at times be highly injurious, while the former are always exhilirating and often of the utmost importance to the general weal, though not called for by any particular exigencies of state.*"

Foreign expenditures and domestic circulations, under the following heads, for the year ending 30th September, 1804, viz.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

For compensation to the president, senate and house of representatives, judges, officers of government, commissioners of loans, &c.	595,731	09
For surveyors, chain-carriers, &c. in the territory north-west of the river Ohio,	16,942	49
For the valuation of lands, houses, and the enumeration of slaves,	6,678	29
	619,351	87

MISCELLANEOUS.

Interest on loans by Maryland to the city of Washington,	12,000	
Annuities and grants,	1,167	40
Survey of lands south of Tennessee,	6,995	
Mint establishment,	28,924	88
Public buildings in the city of Washington,	60,000	
Light-house establishment,	82,401	63
Salt works near the Wabash,	2,520	
Second census,	365	36
Unclaimed merchandize,	1,119	57
Miscellaneous expenses,	16,183	30
Books for the use of congress,	2,174	89
Opening roads in the territory north-west of the Ohio,	1,202	26
Military pensions,	78,766	
Civil government of Louisiana,	10,000	
Extending the external commerce of the United States,	3,000	
Furniture for the president's house,	145	17
Purchase of vellum, parchment and paper,	72	
Purchase or erection of stores and wharves,	4,353	15
	$ 311,390	61

INTERCOURSE WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.

Diplomatic department,	40,743	42
Relief and protection of American seamen,	6,433	02
Prize causes,	6,138	53

British treaty,	48,497	53
Awards under the 7th article of the British treaty,	50,000	
Convention with Great Britain,	888,000	
Investigation of claims under the French convention,	18,555	54
Treaties with Mediterranean powers,	65,185	84
Treaty with Algiers,	20,599	99
	$ 1,144,153	87

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Military department,	999,360	25
Fabrication of cannon and small arms, and the purchase of ammunition,	108,599	04
Treaty or treaties with the Indians,	20,000	
Treaty with certain Indian tribes north-west of the river Ohio,	33,000	
	$ 1,160,959	29

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Naval department,	817,575	11
Building and equipping six 74 gun ships,	133,166	37
Erecting marine barracks,	3,584	72
Protection of commerce against the Barbary powers, charged to the Mediterranean fund,	350,000	
Marine hospital establishment,	74,899	47
	$ 1,379,225	67

PUBLIC DEBT.

Interest on domestic loans,	62,843	68
Interest and reimbursement of the domestic debt,	3,763,822	06
Appropriation of monies from the sale of public lands,	158,949	65
Do. from old debts,	135	46
Do. from interest on stock purchased and redeemed,	445,225	30
Paying parts of the domestic debt,	627	80
Debts due to foreign officers,	5,145	60
	$ 4,436,739	55

Reimbursement of loans to the bank of the United States, viz.

On account of the loan of $ 2,000,000 obtained per act of the 18th December, 1794,	250,000	
The last instalment of the loan of $ 800,000 obtained per act of 21st February, 1795,	150,000	
The last instalment of the second loan of $ 500,000 obtained per act of 3d March, 1795,	100,000	
	500,000	

FOREIGN DEBT.

Warrants on account of the Dutch debt,	2,749,610	51
Deduct the sum expended for foreign intercourse, and for the payment of interest on Louisiana stock, out of the monies remitted towards the discharge of the Dutch debt,	111,807	17
Interest on Louisiana stock,	363,333	27
	$ 3,001,136	61

RECEIPTS.

1803, *October* 1.

Balance in the hands of the treasurer,	5,861,351	11
Deduct warrants drawn prior to that day, and unpaid,	369	57
	$ 5,860,981	54

Receipts from duties on merchandize and tonnage.

In the quarter ending 31st December, 1803,	2,724,210	47
31st March, 1804,	2,261,859	98
30th June,	2,829,979	41
30th September,	2,913,658	68
	$ 10,729,708	54

Duties on stills and spirits distilled in the United States, on sales at auction, licences, and on refined sugar, stamps, &c.

In the quarter ending 31st December, 1803,	24,938	50
31st March, 1804,	13,908	08
30th June,	10,915	08
30th September,	17,769	97
	$ 67,531	63

DIRECT TAX.

From the supervisors of the following districts, viz.

New Hampshire,	1,465	81
Vermont,	100	
New York,	9,703	51
Pennsylvania,	9,967	59
Maryland,	1,000	
Virginia,	1,000	
Kentucky,	4,000	
North Carolina,	11,992	31
Tennessee,	131	
	$ 39,360	22

PUBLIC LANDS.

From the receiver at Cincinnati,		16,242	44
Do.	Chilicothe,	97,277	22
Do.	Steubenville,	225,546	26
Do.	Marietta,	1,783	02
From Thos. T. Tucker, treasurer U. States,		17,878	74
		358,727	68
Fees on land patents,		274	
Fees on letters patent,		2,700	
Postage of letters,		16,598	43
Cents and half cents coined at the mint,		14,533	53

PUBLIC PROPERTY, SOLD.

Revenue cutter, Eagle,		564	50
Do.	Massachusetts,	900	
Do.	General Greene,	2,575	44
Do.	Jay,	6,956	
Do.	Bee,	2,350	95
A public schooner in the service of Andrew Ellicott, late commissioner for running the line between the United States and the Floridas,		677	
Sundry articles shipped for Algiers, and returned,		726	51
		$ 14,750	40

Interest and damages on protested bills of exchange.

From George Simpson, agent for purchasing bills,	32,870	91

FINES, PENALTIES AND FORFEITURES.

From Samuel Bradford, marshal, Massachusetts, for fines received by him under the act for prohibiting the slave trade,	2,000	
From John Smith, marshal, Pennsylvania,	176	
From Daniel C. Brent, marshal, district of Columbia,	75	39
From sundry collectors for stamp duties and penalties	133	49
	$ 2,384	88

REPAYMENTS.

From Presley C. Lane, marshal, Pennsylvania,	52	50
From John Habersham, agent for placing buoys in the river Savannah,	34	21
From James Findlay, marshal, Ohio,	56	86
From John Ragoon, late contractor for supplying troops,	100	

From Thomas Lowrey, marshal, New Jersey, . . .	1	44
From Daniel M'Neil, commander of the frigate Portsmouth, ...	9,154	74
From Stephen Pleasonton, agent for paying the contingent expenses of the office of the secretary of state, .	131	95
From Charles B. Cochrane, late marshal, S. Carolina, .	105	67
From Ambrose Gorden, late marshal, Georgia, . .	1,464	28
From George Gale, late agent for paying Maryland militia, ...	36	32
From Walter Hellen, late agent for paying the contingent expenses of the stamp-office, ...	122	84
George W. Erving, agent at London, being monies advanced by the United States in prosecuting claims in prize causes and appeals, ...	152,563	50
From George Simpson, for bills of exchange, .	120,000	
From Thomas Smith, agent for paying interest in Pennsylvania, ...	946	51
	$ 294,770	82

30*th September*, 1804.

The sum in the treasury at this period was $ 4,882,222, a part of which is subject to warrants for appropriations yet unexpended.

Without *further* departure from the elementary and summary plan of this work, all the principal sources for the supplies of the general treasury are here recapitulated with characteristic remarks.

Calls on each state in 1775 to 1788.	*Injudicious and ineffectual.*
Foreign loans, in anticipation of the final value of public lands,	*Prematurely suspended and paying off.*
Direct taxes.	*Judiciously repealed.*
Internal duties.	*Suspended.*
Dividends and profits in Bank Stock.	*Sold out.*
Duties on imposts and tonnage.	*Increasing.*
Postage of letters.	*Improving post-roads.*
Sales of lots in Washington.	*Yet unimportant.*
Fines, penalties and forfeitures.	*Do.*
Sales of public lands vary in demand with the fluctuation of money, *but annually increasing*, in a compound ratio on the last years sales.	*Inexhaustible if our money be wisely kept on the increase till we have our quota in the United States.**

* Money being the "essential oil to the wheels of industry and vital principle o commerce," *we ought to have our quota*, in equality with our European commerci rivals, *on a fair average* of the money in circulation on both sides the Atlantic.

On the subject of requisitions and their effects in the several states, after referring the enquirer to the statements, page 130, for the whole amount of the old paper money issued from the treasury, (which, with $2,060,485 of new paper at one for forty of the depreciated old money, are included in the total estimate of the costs of war, see page 129, where these sums are reduced to a specie valuation of 135 millions, but the sum was still further reduced by congress at the time of funding the war debt, as may be seen in the *general table*, and in note U.) we here add from the journals of congress for 1784, a remarkable characteristic of the imbecility and *anti-financial* state of those trying times. "Many of the states have thought hard that they should be so repeatedly called on;" although in four years from this requisition only, *the following was all that could be collected*, on which congress, after reducing the claim to half its original sum, reported that they had *no hopes of a compliance with this request!*

A TABLE of specie requisitions by congress and of the payments made under them.

OF THE FOLLOWING STATES.	*Apportionment of the 8 millions.*	*Paid of the 8 millions before Dec. 31, 1783.*	*Sums required to make half of the 8 millions.*
N. Hampshire, .	373,598	3,000	183,799
Massachusetts, .	1,307,596	247,676 66	406,121 34
Rhode Island, . .	216,684	67,847 95	40,491 05
Connecticut, . . .	747,196	131,577 83	242,020 17
N. York, . . .	373,598	39,064 01	147,734 09
N. Jersey, . . .	485,679	102,004 95	140,834 55
Pennsylvania, .	1,120,794	346,632 98	213,764 02
Delaware, . . .	112,085		56,042 05
Maryland, . . .	933,996	89,302 11	377,695 89
Virginia, . . .	1,307,594	115,103 53	538,693 47
N. Carolina, . .	622,677		311,338 05
S. Carolina, . .	373,598	344,301 57	
Georgia, . . .	24,905		12,452 05
Total, ...	8,000,000	1,486,511 71	2,670,987 89

Since the new constitution we have much improved in our treasury arrangements, as may be seen by the following statement.

Official order in the Treasury of the United States since 1789.

"By the constitution it is provided that "No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law." By the act to establish the treasury department, it is enacted, that the secretary of the treasury shall grant, under certain limitations, all warrants for monies, to be issued from the treasury, in pursuance of appropriations by law; and that the treasurer shall disburse the monies of the United States, upon warrants drawn by the SECRETARY of the treasury, countersigned by the COMPTROLLER, recorded by the REGISTER, and not otherwise."

"Although the construction given by the treasury department to appropriation laws, may not have been universally uniform, yet it seems to have been generally understood, that the whole of the monies, appropriated for the annual support of the army and navy, respectively, were to be considered as making but one general appropriation for each of those two objects; and that the sums, thus appropriated, were indiscriminately applicable to every distinct object of expenditure, embraced under those two general heads.

"The appropriations for the Indian department, and those made generally for fortifications, have also been mostly blended with those of the war department." "The appropriations in relation to the purchase of cannon, arms, ammunition and military stores, to the purchase or leasing of founderies and armories, and to the fortifications of designated harbors; and also, those in relation to the purchase of land with growing timber, or of timber, to the erecting of docks, to the purchase or building of vessels, six 74 gun ships and the public navy-yards, docks and wharves, and for erecting marine barracks, have been considered as distinct from each other, and from all other made in relation to the army and navy, respectively.

"The appropriations made in relation to the public debt, to the civil department, to domestic expenses of a miscellaneous nature (such as the mint establishment, light-houses, census, &c.) and to foreign expenses, have been generally considered, as constituting for each distinct object of expenditure embraced under each of those general heads, a specific distinct appropriation, the amount of which was applicable only to that specific object for which it was appropriated."

"Two principal objects of expenditure, to which this exception to the general rule applies, are the expenses incident to the courts of the United States, other than those for salary; namely, those for jurors witnesses, fees, safe-keeping of prisoners and contingencies, which are advanced by the collectors of the customs to the marshals; and those incident to the ordinary support and repairs of light-houses buoys and piers, which are also generally defrayed out of the public monies, in their hands, by those collectors, or other revenue officers under whose superintendence those establishments are placed. In those instances warrants issue as if the monies expended had been

previously drawn into the treasury, and afterwards paid out of the same, to the revenue officers, in order to enable them to defray the expense.

"All warrants regularly granted by the secretary of the treasury, on the treasurer, for the disbursement of public monies, issue, either in payment of a balance actually due, or in advance: in the first case, they are drawn in pursuance of a settled account certified by the comptroller; in the last case, they rest on the authorization of that particular department, which has the controul of the object of expenditure, to which they refer.

"The payments on account of the compensations of the members of the senate, and of the contingent expenses of that body, are made on his requisition to the secretary of the senate; those on account of the compensation of the members of the house of representatives, on his requisition to the speaker of the house; those, on account of the contingent expenses of the house, in the same manner, to the clerk of the house.

"The payments on account of the official contingent expenses of the several departments, are made at the requisition, and are afterwards under the controul of the head of each department, respectively; those on account of the expenses relative to the courts of the United States, other than those for salary, are made on the requisition of, and to the marshals.

"The payments on account of the mint are made to the treasurer thereof, on the requisition of the director; those on account of invalid pensions, to the several commissioners of loans, or other agents, on the requisition of the secretary of war.

"The greater part of all other payments, in relation to the civil list, and to miscellaneous domestic expenses of a civil nature, as they are made only after the amount has become due, and the account has been settled, never can be liable to abuse. All other payments whatever, are generally made in advance, and in the following manner:

"1. Those on account of the interest on the whole of the public debt, of the annual reimbursement of the principal of the six per cent. and deferred stocks, and of the instalments of the Dutch debt, are made by the secretary of the treasury, as follow, viz. those on account of the interest and principal of the Dutch debt, to the commissioners of the United States, at Amsterdam; those on account of the interest and reimbursement of the domestic debt, standing on the books of the treasury, to the bank of the United States; those on account of the interest and reimbursement of the same debt, standing on the books of the several commissioners of loans, to the said commissioners respectively.

"The advances to the commissioners in Holland are made from time to time, by remittances purchased heretofore, by the several cashiers of the bank of the United States; and the commissioners

render their accounts annually to the treasury. Those to the bank and commissioners of loans are made quarterly, and to the amount ascertained to be due to the creditors, on the respective books of the treasury and commissioners. The commissioners of loans render their accounts to the treasury quarterly; and as the dividends, which remain unclaimed for nine months, are payable only at this treasury, such unclaimed amount is quarterly deducted from the advances, which otherwise should be made to the commissioners, and is paid to the bank. From this arrangement it results, that the accounts of the commissioners of loans uniformly exhibit a considerable apparent balance charged to them, and which consists, partly, of the dividends paid by them during the six preceding months, and not yet accounted for, and partly of the sums necessary to pay the outstanding dividends. The accounts with the banks of the United States, for advances and payments of interest and reimbursement of the domestic debt, not having been settled since the year 1797, they exhibit an apparent balance against the bank of more than six millions of dollars, the whole of which, however, has been paid by them, with the exception of the accumulated unclaimed dividends, the amount of which is not ascertained.

"It is here proper to add, in relation to the other payments on account of the public debt, that those for interest, on the temporary loans obtained from the bank, are made as the same became due, quarterly or semi-annually, in pursuance of accounts settled and certified by the comptroller; those for the principal of the same loans, occasionally, and at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, as the situation of the treasury may permit, and that those for purchase of the public debt, or in payment of any part of the same, which may be payable at the will of the United States, but is not actually demandable by the creditors, are under the exclusive controul of the commissioners of the sinking fund.

"For the purpose of paying either the interest or principal of any part of the public debt, all the agents are immediately accountable, and generally account regularly, to the treasury. The whole amount of balances, due on that account to the United States for monies not accounted for, is only 3,393 dollars and 49 cents.

"2. The advances for the war and navy departments are uniformly made on the requisition of the secretaries of war and of the navy, respectively, to the treasurer of the United States, who becomes thereby treasurer of each department, and disburses the monies, thus placed in his hands, according to law, on warrants signed by the secretary and countersigned by the accountant of each department respectively. The monies thus advanced by the treasury are charged, in fact, to the proper department, in accounts opened in the names of the accountants of the same. Individuals who receive monies from the treasurer, by virtue of warrants of either of those two departments, are accountable to the accountants, who settle provisionally

those subordinate accounts, and account themselves quarterly to the treasury. The credits they claim embrace, therefore, all those to which individuals accountable to them were entitled, and the whole is ultimately adjusted and settled by the auditor and comptroller in the same manner as all other accounts.

"3. The advances for all expenses incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, including the diplomatic establishment, the monies expended in relation to the Barbary powers, those applied to the relief of seamen abroad, those advanced in the prosecution of claims for property captured by the belligerent powers, the salaries of agents, and other officers abroad and at home, appointed under, or in relation to certain articles of treaties with foreign nations, as well as all other expenses incidental to the execution of those treaties, are made on the requisition of the secretary of state, who has that class of expenditures under his controul. The monies thus advanced are paid, partly to the purveyor of supplies and to some other agents, who are accountable to the treasury; but they have till lately been made principally to the secretary of state himself, who disbursed the same, and became personally accountable for the amount. The individuals to whom he advanced the money, used to render their accounts to him; and his account, in some instances, embraced those subordinate accounts, but generally exhibited only the disbursements made by him to those individuals, who were thereupon charged with the proper amount and became accountable to the treasury. But, by an arrangement made in the month of June last, the secretary of state no longer receives any money; the sums required for that part of the public service are paid immediately by the treasury, to the agents or other individuals, to whom they were formerly advanced by him; and these are at once charged and made accountable to the treasury. Those agents are principally, the purveyor of public supplies at Philadelphia, and bankers in England and Holland."

Treasury Report, dated March, 1802.

The table that immediately follows this, *shewing the variation of money*, is, next to the GENERAL TABLE, not only one of the most important, but cost more time and *attention* to bring it to its present state than either if not than all in this book, the general table alone excepted; and yet it cannot be made complete as it ought to be to answer all the desirable purposes of a *common measure*, for all estimates of *real*, instead of mere *nominal* expenditures; the variations in prices have often been so sudden that an average for any three months must sometimes appear doubtful to those who have not full time for enquiry. It is made up from prices current, and merchants books, and accounts of sales in every state in the union.

PRICES CURRENT in the principal Cities, &c. of the United *authentic*

PLACES.	*Averaged in the following years for the first 6 months.*	*Lands improv. near towns, per acre.*	*Rent ditto, p. cent.*	*Labour per day.*	*Wheat, per bushel.*	*Rye, ditto.*	*Corn, ditto.*	*Beef, per barrel.*
	Years.	*Dolls.*		*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Doll.*
Boston, . .		30	4	50	80	65	40	6
New York, .		50	4	55	75	60	40	7
Philadelphia, .	1785.	50	4	60	75	60	40	7
Baltimore, .		30	3½	50	75	65	35	7
Charleston, .		30	5	50	80	65	40	7
U. S. averaged,	1785.	2½	3½	50	60	45	35	5½
Boston, . .		50	4	50	85	60	50	8
New York, .		60	5	50	80	60	45	8
Philadelphia, .	1790.	65	5	50	80	60	45	8
Baltimore, .		50	5	60	75	60	40	8
Charleston, .		60	5	60	85	65	50	8
U. S. averaged,	1790.	2½	4	50	75	50	45	8
Boston, . .		100	4½	95	130	75	60	8½
New York, .		120	5	100	120	75	60	9
Philadelphia, .	1795.	120	5	100	120	75	60	9
Baltimore, .		100	5	100	120	75	60	9
Charleston, .		100	6	105	135	75	60	9½
U. S. averaged,	1795.	5½	4¼	95	120	75	55	9
Boston, . .		150	4½	90	210	110	95	10
New York, .		250	5	100	210	110	95	11
Philadelphia, .	1800.	250	5	100	210	110	95	11
Baltimore, .		200	6	110	200	110	90	12
Charleston, .		200	6	110	210	110	95	12½
U. S. averaged,	1800.	6	4½	90	200	100	85	10
Boston, . .		250	5	75	205	106	95	12
New York, .		300	6	80	200	106	95	12½
Philadelphia, .	1805.	250	6	80	200	106	95	13
Baltimore, .		250	5	80	200	106	95	13
Charleston, .		250	6	100	210	106	100	14
U. S. averaged,	1805.	6¼	4½	75	180	100	90	12

States, shewing the Variation of Money, &c. for 20 years, from documents.

Pork, per Cwt.	*Butter, per lb.*	*Cheese, per lb.*	*Potatoes, per bush.*	*Tallow, per lb.*	*Lard, per lb.*	*Cod-fish, Cwt.*	*Rice, Cwt.*	*Flour, barrel.*	*Tobacco, Cwt.*	*Herrings, barrel.*	*Hams, per lb.*
Dol.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Doll.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Cts.*
4	10	6½	11	6	6	2½	3	4½	3¼	2½	7½
4	11	7	12	8	8	3½	3	4	3¼	2½	8
4	11	7	12	9	9	3½	3	4	3¼	2½	8
4	11	7	14	9	9	3½	3	4	3	2½	8
4¼	12	7	15	10	10	3½	2½	4½	3¼	2½	9
4	9	6	10½	7	7	3½	3	4	3	2½	7
5	12	8	14	10	11	3½	3½	5½	4¼	3	9
5	12	8	15	11	12	3½	3½	5	4¼	3½	9½
5	12	8	15	11	11	3½	3½	5	4¼	3½	9½
5¼	13	9	16	11	12	3½	3½	5	4	3	10
5½	14	9	17	12	13	3½	3	5½	4	3½	10
4½	10	8	15	9	9	4	3½	4½	4	3½	9½
5½	13	11	18	11	11½	4	4	7	5¾	3	11
5½	13¾	11	19	12½	13	4½	4	6½	5½	3½	11½
5½	13	11	19	12½	13	4½	4	6½	5½	3½	11½
5½	14	12	20	12½	13	4½	4	6½	5¼	3½	11½
6	15	13	25	14	14	4½	3½	7	5¼	4	11½
5	12	10	19	11	11	4½	3½	6	5¼	4	10
6	15	12	20	13	13½	4	4½	10½	6	4	12
6½	15½	14	22	14	14	4½	4½	10¼	6	4	12½
6	15½	14	25	14	13¼	4½	4½	10¼	6	4	12½
6½	16	14	30	14	14	4½	4½	10¼	5¾	4	12½
6½	16½	15	50	15	15	4½	4½	11	5¼	4	12½
5½	14	11	22	13	13	4½	4½	10	5¾	4½	11
7½	19	15	30	13½	13½	4½	5½	11½	7	4	13
7¼	21	16	35	13½	13½	4½	5½	11¼	7¼	4½	13½
7½	21½	16	40	13½	13½	4½	5½	11¼	7	4½	13½
7½	22	18	60	14½	14½	5	5½	11	6½	4½	13½
8	24	20	100	15	15	5	5	11¼	6½	5	14
7½	20	15	30	13	13	4¾	5¼	10	6½	4	12

As an appendage to the foregoing table, a short note ON MONEY will be excused, even by those who already know enough of its true character. It commences with an ancient and ingenious description by Aristotle, from whom, *it will be perceived*, near all the more modern political writers, all the French economists, Hume, Smith, Stewart, Priestley, &c. have either borrowed or imbibed the same ideas; either of which facts is an encomium on the wisdom of the most enlightened sage of the period in which he lived.

ARISTOTLE'S ETHICS, BOOK V.

The comforts of life require an interchange of different works. The bricklayer, for example, must exchange the production of his labour with the shoemaker; and the bargain will be just when the works exchanged bear a proportion to each other. If the bricklayer has consumed a thousand times as much labour in making a house as the shoemaker in making a pair of shoes, a thousand pair of shoes must be given for one house. The utility from a mutual exchange of different kinds of labour could not long be maintained unless the exertions of one artisan in one way were nearly balanced by those of another artisan in another; a community could not exist composed wholly of husbandmen; it must exist of other classes variously employed; but that their works of different kinds should be fairly exchanged for each other, it is necessary that they should be nearly commensurate, that is, that they should be all capable of being estimated by *one common measure*. Hence the introduction of money, by which all these works are compared in value with each other, aud their relative excesses or deficiences ascertained with sufficient correctness for all practical purposes. In reality its value depends on the mutual wants of men, for unless their wants were mutual exchanges could not be effected: but money is used merely as a representative of all things wanted, since it serves as a pledge, that whenever those wants occur they may speedily be gratified. Money [nomos] derives it name from *law*, signifying that its value is not founded in nature, but in convention, and that those who have thought fit to employ it, may set it aside and set up any other measure in its stead.

Money, though it represents or regulates the value of other things, varies in its own, but its variations are less considerable than those of most other substances. Without a common measure the various productions of labour could not be exactly compared, neither by each other nor even by money, but they may by means of the latter be estimated with sufficient correctness for the commercial intercourse which is so essential to the supply of our numerous exigencies.

Valuable as the foregoing original description of the nature and use of money is, it has nevertheless done a great deal of mischief by misconstructions, particularly the assertion, that money *is only a measure, and that societies have a right at any time to set up any other in its stead.* This we have found in America to be a very dangerous opinion. The leather and iron money of former times, the base money of Louis the 14th, and the paper money of America, have all done incredible mischief in their turn, especially when enforced by arbitrary tender laws, than which no acts of tyranny were ever more unjust, or more ruinous, in their effects on the morals of the people. Nothing short of an UNIVERSAL CONSENT THROUGHOUT THE COMMERCIAL WORLD can ever sufficiently evince the propriety of altering the common measures of commercial exchanges. To illustrate this assertion let us consider the several kinds of *nomos, moneta* or money, that have been in use in ancient and modern times.

1. Leather, iron, and *paper of the character of the old continental* money of the United States.
2. Base or light coin.
3. National bonds or certificates, bearing interest, regularly paid.
4. Copper, silver and gold.
5. Bank notes.
6 National bonds bearing interest with a right to exchange the property at any moment for prime lands at an undervaluation, and daily rising in value. *The last is most esteemed.*

All these different measures are or have been held in very different estimation. The 1, 2, 4 and 5, are *facile*, the 3 and 6, *negotiable* only.

The FIRST were only used for very short periods, in ancient times of ignorance, except the *American paper*, and this soon died a natural death, after having done infinite mischief; but as it was a principal instrument in the war for independence, we mention it with some respect, although in any case but that of extreme necessity, it would be universally reprobated, yet as it did not owe its origin to turpitude, the errors of ignorance are now recapitulated merely to prevent similar mistakes from future occurrence, again to retard the progress of our general weal. The SECOND kind is of but little better character than the first, it is *a cheat* and therefore to be reprobated. The THIRD, viz. *national bonds, bearing interest*, has only an inconvenience in transfer and its fluctuations against it in comparison with the FOURTH, which are in universal esteem, in part for their *intrinsic value*, particularly copper; and if either of the other should ever become sufficiently plenty to admit of general use, as articles of culinary furniture, their purity would make them important acquisitions. This seems not to be improbable with respect to silver, as may be seen by a statement to follow in this note, shewing the comparative rate of its increase and mutability, particularly since the discovery of America.

T

The following estimate of the annual and universal product of the mines, however deficient, is the best we can obtain.

	Silver.	*Gold.*	*Total.*
Spanish America, .	$ 33,000,000	1,000,000	34,000,000
Residue, ...	5,000,000	3,000,000	8,000,000
Europe, ...	1,500,000	500,000	2,000,000
Asia, ...	2,000,000	2,500,000	4,500,000
Africa, ...	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,500,000
	42,500,000	8,500,000	51,000,000
Annual waste and consumption, .	20,000,000	5,000,000	25,000,000
Annual increase on an average for ten years, ...	22,500,000	3,500,000	$ 26,000,000

Gold was once at ten to eleven for one in exchange for silver, but since the discovery of America, silver has fallen faster than gold; it is now in all exchanges near 17 ounces for one of gold.

The circulation of specie in most instances may be exemplified by the recital from *M. de Pinto's essay on circulation and credit*, viz. At the siege of Tournay in 1745, when all communication with the country was cut off from the besieged, through this circumstance they were under the greatest distress for want of specie to pay the troops, and the resource was to borrow from the suttlers all the ready money they possessed, which amounted to 7,000 florins. At the end of the week these 7,000 florins had returned to the suttlers, from whom the same sum was borrowed a second time. This operation was repeated for seven weeks, until the surrender of the place; so that the same 7,000 florins did the office of 49,000.

Nothing is more dangerous to a community than the hoarding of money in the public treasury, a vice for which Henry the 7th has been often accused. The effects are the reverse of brisk circulations.

There have been many attempts since those of *sir William Petty, who was the first political arithmetician* of any *note in Europe*, who calculated the quantity of specie in circulation; by the most approved authorities *metallic money* may be now in nearly the following proportion, if averaged for the population of each country, viz.

In England, ...	50	dollars a head.
France, ...	60	do.
Holland, ...	35	do.
Spain, ...	44	do
Portugal, ...	40	do.

Although these proportions may be tolerably well supported by the authority of names, it is not probable that there are above 25 dollars *a head* for an average of the commercial and trading countries of Europe; but as even this would give them a great advantage over the citizens of these states, the expediency of attending to a point of such importance cannot be too often considered in all its various relations, and combinations with the most important interests of individuals, and of associations, with that of the national weal; but although this may be the whole amount in *facile money*, if we include the circulations of above 500 town and country banks, ~~their facile money~~ the cir... of B... must be immense, in the amount exclusive of the operation of their enormous public debt, which is now often paid and received as money in commercial exchanges. So are their stocks in banks, turnpikes, canals, and all their other permanent companies and associations with defined capitals.

STATE of London market prices at different periods, from Nicholson's Philosophical Journal, viz.

Year.	*Wheat, bushels.*			*Labour.*			*Sheep.*		
	Sterling.			*Sterling.*			*Sterling.*		
1050	0	0	2¼	0	0	1	0	1	8
1150	0	0	4¼	0	0	2	0	1	6
1250	0	0	7½	0	0	3½	0	1	7
1350	0	1	10½	0	0	3	0	2	7
1450	0	1	5	0	0	3½	0	4	11
1550	0	1	10	0	0	6	0	4	3
1600	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	5	0
1625	0	4	11	0	0	6½	0	7	6
1675	0	5	6	0	0	7½	0	11	0
1700	0	4	6	0	0	8	0	14	0
1720	0	4	4½	0	0	8	0	18	0
1740	0	3	8	0	0	10	1	6	0
1760	0	3	9¼	0	0	10	1	7	0
1780	0	4	5	0	1	2	1	10	0
1795	0	7	10	0	1	5	1	18	0
1800	0	10	0	0	2	0	2	0	6

It ought here to be observed that the difference of weight in the pound sterling was in anno 1066 as 11 ounces, 5 pennyweight, are to 3 ounces, 17 pennyweight, 10 grains, which last is about the present value of twenty British shillings, sterling, or *the pound sterling*. The

variations in the pound sterling were frequent till the year 1410, when it was near 8 pennyweight, or nearly double what it now *is*. Dr. Priestley states that the English *pound* weighed but 3 ounces, 6 pennyweight and 16 grains, in the year 1549, but this is *probably* a mistake, and so is Dr. Adam Smith's statement, that the Scots *pound*, from king Alexander's reign to the time of Bruce, was in weight equal to 36 pounds modern, although by an examination of old records, while on a visit to Oxford in 1786, it was found that there were as great and frequent changes both before as since the time of Robert Bruce, but it is believed there never was so great a difference as is stated by Dr. Smith, between the old and modern Scots *pound*, or in the English pound sterling.*

An article of intelligence the most immediately necessary for information in finance, is how to make a just estimate of the riches and power of ancient and remote nations, and to compare them with those of our own age and nation, by means of the expressions which historians have used to denote the riches and power of states, and particularly by their sums of money.

There are two things which make an alteration in the representative power of money. The one is a change of the idea annexed to any common name of a piece, or a sum of money, and the other is an alteration of the proportion between the quantity of money in a state, and the commodities represented by it. We shall explain each of these more particularly.

If a change be made in the standard of a coin, which continues to go by the same name, it is plain that the same name no longer expresses the same idea, and therefore, if we be not aware of this change, we shall be misled by the expressions. For instance, if the quantity of silver which we call *a pound* be at this time but half the quantity which was formerly called by that name, it is plain that if we would form a just idea of the value of a pound in times previous to the alteration, we must consider it to be two of our present pounds, instead of one.

The tables of modern coin only show the proportion which sums denoted by particular names, as pounds, shillings, pence, &c. bear to one another; and though these sums may have always kept the same proportion, the absolute value of them may have changed. And *tables*, which shew the value of ancient or foreign money, are always calculated according to the last standard of both, which is generally the lowest. The modern tables, therefore, are not sufficient to inform a reader of history of the true value of sums of money expended, or acquired, in early times. He must also have an historical account of those changes in the value of coin, which alter the quantity of metal contained in it, either by diminishing the size of the current pieces, or lessening the fineness of the metal by a greater proportion of alloy.

* By pounds and shillings we allude to English sterling throughout.

As it is a maxim in trade, that *every thing will find its value*, (and indeed the value which the exchange of any thing, in buying and selling has, is its real value, that is, its true relative value with respect to other things), the accounts of sums exchanged for commodities in history are the only *data* we have given us, to determine this relative value of money; and if we have enough of these accounts, they will be sufficient for the purpose.

To judge of the proportion between the quantity of circulating cash in different nations, or different periods of the same nation, it is evident that we must not be guided by the price of any single article, particularly in an article of luxury; because the prices of these things depend upon fancy and caprice, which are continually changing. The best guide upon the whole seems to be the price of mere *labour*, estimated by the wages given to persons of the lowest occupations. For these, except in the United States, have been observed, in all ages and nations, to be little more than a bare subsistence, and the articles of *their* expense must be the *necessaries* of life.

We shall endeavour to find the proportion between money and the necessaries of life in the different periods of those histories with which all literary persons would choose to be best acquainted, and at the same time that we endeavour, in this manner to determine the proportion which the quantity of current money has borne to vendible commodities, we likewise take notice of the price of money with regard to itself, that is, the *interest* it has borne. It is true that the interest of money has been very justly called the barometer of states with respect to other things than those now under notice; but in the mean time it may not be amiss to take notice of it, at present, as a commodity, and on many occasions one of the *most necessary*. For since money may be of use like any other commodity which a person may make advantage of, *he is the richest man* (cæt. par.) whose stated revenues can purchase the most extensive use of it.

The Greek coins underwent very little change compared with that of the Roman money, or of the money of modern European states, and therefore is the less worthy of our notice. All the allowance we are to make for the changes of value in the *Drachma* (a coin equal to the Roman *Denarius*, and worth about sixteen cents of our present money) and to which the changes of value in the rest of their money corresponded is, that from Solon to the time of Alexander we must reckon sixty-seven grains for the weight of it, from thence to the subjection of Greece by the Romans, sixty-five, and under the Romans sixty-two and an half, a change which is very inconsiderable.

The constant and stated rate of the value of gold to silver among the Jews, Greeks and Romans, in the whole period of ancient times, was ten to one, with very little variation, and the rate of silver to Cyprian brass, one hundred to one; and the general supposition is, that there was one fiftieth part of alloy in the gold coins of the ancients. At present gold is to silver as above sixteen to one, and silver to copper as near seventy to one.

Numa, or Servius Tullius, first stamped brass money among the Romans; silver was not stamped by them till the year of the city four hundred and eighty-five, the time of their war with Pyrrhus, and gold not till sixty-two years after.

The *As*, from being a pound weight averdupois, fell to two ounces in the first Punic war, in the second Punic war to one ounce, and presently after it was fixed by the Papyrian law to half an ounce. These alteration were occasioned by the necessities of the commonwealth; but, as Arburthnot observes, the plenty of gold and silver would have done the same thing, and have brought down such an enormous brass coin; or rather silver coins of an equal value and of less weight, would have been introduced.

It may easily be imagined how scarce silver was at Rome when, in all the early times of the Roman history, eight hundred and forty pounds of brass were equivalent to one of silver. Some say the proportion between these two metals before the first Punic war was nine hundred and sixty to one. The different proportion which was just now observed to have taken place in Greece, during the same period, shows how little communication there was between Greece and Rome in those times. Indeed the commonwealth gradually reduced this proportion, probably in consequence of a freer intercourse with other nations, which would necessarily be attended with the introduction of silver where it was so scarce.

The adulteration of the Roman coin in some periods of their history exceeds any thing we read of with respect to other countries. The money of Caracalla had more than one half alloy, that of Alexander Severus two-thirds, and under Gallienus it was nothing more than gilt copper.

To enable us to judge of the proportion of money to commodities, we select some of the accounts concerning the most necessary articles of consumption in the several countries and ages.

Corn was commonly reckoned in Greece at a drachma the medimnus, which, reduced to our computation, is one dollar for eight bushels. In Demosthenes's time it was much higher; being five drachmas the medimnus, which is about one pound two shillings and seven pence per quarter. In times of plenty in Greece the price of a sheep was eight pence, of a hog two shillings, an ox three pounds three shillings; and a soldier served for a drachma a day, which is about eight pence. Upon the whole, we may perhaps allow that the proportion of money to commodities in the most flourishing time of Greece, or the time in which the classical historians wrote, was about the same that it was in Europe before the discovery of America.

As the common people of Rome lived very much upon bread corn, the price of that article will be a better guide to us than any other single circumstance in judging of the proportion between money and the necessaries of life among them. The ancient price of corn in Rome, and to which it was reduced at the burning of Rome by Nero, was

three nummi the modius, that is three pence three farthings the peck. According to Pliny, the coarsest bread was made of flour worth forty *ases*, equal to fifty cents a peck; of wheaten bread forty-eight *ases;* and the finest of all eighty *ases*, or one hundred and thirteen cents; so that about the time of Pliny, corn was considerably dearer in Rome than it is commonly at London.

The article which stands next to bread corn among the necessaries of life is *clothing*. Common wearing cloaths, made of wool, such as were always worn at Rome, we should not think very dear. For Cato the elder never wore a suit worth above one hundred drachms, equal to three pounds four shillings and seven pence; and we must consider that the Roman cloaths were not made close, but large and loose, and therefore would last longer than our close garments. This article is likewise to be understood of plain undyed cloth, which was white; for the expense of *dyeing*, particularly purple, which the Romans and the ancients in general, most of all affected, was prodigious. Pelagium, one species of that dye, was worth fifty nummi, equal to eight shilling per pound. The buccinum, another species of it, was double that value; the violet purple was three pounds ten shillings and eleven pence per pound, and the Tyrian dye could scarcely be bought for one hundred and sixty ounces of silver per pound. There must also have been a great difference in the fineness of their wool, and consequently in the price of it. For a Roman pound of Padua wool, the finest of all, (though indeed when it was rather dear) sold for one hundred nummi, at which rate the English pound troy comes seventeen shillings and eight pence three farthings sterling.

Wine seems always to have been cheap at Rome. For, according to Columella, the common sort was worth eight pounds sterling per ton.

In the early times of Rome, the price of a good calf was twenty-five *ases*, equal to one shilling and seven pence three-eights sterling. The price of a sheep a denarius, or eight pence, and the price of an ox ten times as much. These articles Arbuthnot quotes from Pliny, who, no doubt makes allowance for the alteration in the coin; or money must have been plenty at that time. This makes the price of wheat very high for the time.

According to Columella, the common mean rent of an acre of pasture ground was one pound eight shillings and ten pence. Lands were commonly reckoned at twenty-five years purchase. For the lands of the government were so let, paying according to the rate of four pounds per cent.

The price of land was considerably increased by the great treasures brought to Rome in Augustus's reign. An acre of the best ground in the city of Rome, under the emperors, may be reckoned to have brought in a ground rent of five pounds sterling per annum; but at this period Rome, like modern Britain, had much more than its proportion of the universal money of the times.

Owing to this Roman monopoly of money, the price of an ordinary slave, in Cato Major's time, was three hundred and seventy-seven drachms, equal to more than forty-eight pounds sterling, while at Cairo they were worth only fifty dollars.

Before Domitian, the Roman soldiers served for under ten cents, and afterwards for about twelve cents a day; so that if we take the price of day labour from the pay of a soldier (which in most countries, and particularly ancient nations, it hardly ever exceeds) it will not make it much higher in Rome than it is now in France.

From the prices of all these articles taken together, we should conclude that the proportion which money bore to commodities in the most flourishing times of the commonwealth, and under the first emperors, was rather higher than it bears at present with us. But this could only be the case at Rome, and the neighbourhood of it. All the necessaries of life were considerably cheaper in Greece. Polybius, who lived in the time of the third Punic war, says that provisions were so cheap in Italy in his time, that, in some places, the stated club in the inns was a semis a head, which is but little more than half a cent. And under the later emperors the prices of all necessaries were certainly nearly the same that they were in any part of Europe before the discovery of America.

All the articles mentioned above related to what may be called the *necessaries* of life. How extravagant the Romans were in entertainments and the elegancies of life, we may form some idea of from the following circumstance, that Roscius the actor (whose profession was less respectable at Rome than it is even with us) could gain five hundred sestertia, equal to four thousand and thirty-six pounds nine shillings and two pence sterling per annum; and per day, when he acted, one thousand nummi, equal to thirty-two pounds five shillings and ten pence.

The most moderate *interest* at Athens was twelve per cent. paid monthly, and according to Aristophanes it was somewhat more. The rent of other things, likewise, was very high in proportion to their value. Antidorus, says Demosthenes, paid three talents and an half for a house, which he let for a talent a year. If this were true, admitting it to have been an extraordinary case, it is no wonder that the hire of money bore so extraordinary a price in proportion to its value. Such circumstances as these are a demonstration of the precarious state of property. For both with regard to money and every thing else, the more secure it is supposed to be, the less annual interest is required in proportion to its esteemed value.

In the early times of the Roman commonwealth too, interest was at a medium twelve per cent. In the flourishing times of the commonwealth it fell to six, and though it was suddenly reduced to four upon the conquest of Egypt, it presently rose to its old standard; and in Pliny's time six per cent. was the public customary interest of money; Justinian reduced it to four per cent. and money lent to

masters of ships to one per cent. per month. This kind of interest had before been two per cent.

But there was a peculiarity in the Roman method of putting out money to interest, which must be explained, as we have nothing like it with us. With them it was customary after one hundred and one months to add six per cent. to the principal, besides the simple interest which was due upon the sum. This they called *anatocismos*, so that their usual rate for long interest was neither simple nor compound, but something between both.

The English money, though the same names do by no means correspond to the same quantity of precious metal as formerly, has not changed so much as the money of most other countries. In this part of the subject we are so happy as to be able to give a much more complete deduction of the changes both in the value of money, and the proportion it has borne to commodities, than in the preceding. A view of all the changes which the standard of our money has ever undergone, we shall present at once, in brief extracts from the account lately published of *English coins* by the society of antiquaries. But previous to this it will be proper to notice, that in the Saxon times, a shilling (at one time at least) was reckoned to contain five pence, or penny weights, and one pound contained forty-eight shillings, which is the same number of pence that a pound contains now.

However, the proportion between the *shilling* and either the *penny* on the one hand, and the *pound* on the other, seems not to have been so constant and uniform as that between the *penny* and the *pound*. During the first race of the kings of France, the French *sou*, or *shilling*, appears, upon different occasions, to have contained five, twelve, twenty, and forty pennies. From the time of Charlemagne among the French, and from that of William the Conqueror among the English, the proportion between the *pound*, the *shilling*, and the *penny*, seems to have been uniformly the same as at present.

Though a different distribution of the subdivisions of a pound was introduced with the Normans, yet William the Conqueror brought no new weight into his mint; but the same weight used there some ages after, and called the *pound of the tower of London*, was the old pound of the Saxon moniers before the conquest. This pound was lighter than the pound troy by three ounces. It was divided into two hundred and forty pence, and consequently the intrinsic value of fifty-eight shillings and three half pence of present British sterling.

It may not be improper also to premise, that Edward III. was the first English king who coined any gold; and that no copper was coined by authority before James I. These pieces were not called *farthings*, but *farthing tokens*, and all people were at liberty to take or refuse them. Before the time of Edward III. gold was exchanged, like any other commodity, by its weight; and before the time of James I. copper was stamped by any person who chose to do it.

The French money has suffered much more by the diminution of its value than the English. Voltaire gives the following general account of it. The numerary pound in the time of Charlemagne was twelve ounces of silver. This pound was divided into twenty sols, and the sols into twelve deniers. In Europe that sol, which was equal to a crown at present, is now no more than a light piece of copper with a mixture of at most one-eleventh of silver. The livre, which formerly represented twelve ounces of silver, is in France no more than twenty sols, and the denier is one-third of that base coin we call a liard. Whereas a pound sterling is worth about twenty two francs of France, and the Dutch pound is nearly equal to twelve.

Voltaire also gives us the following useful caution with respect to the computations made by several considerable French writers. Rolin, Fleury, and all the most useful writers, when they would express the value of talents, minæ and sesterces, compute by an estimate made before the death of Colbert. But the mark of eight ounces, which was then worth twenty-six francs, ten sols, is now worth forty-nine livres, ten sols; a difference which amounts to near one half. Without remembering this variation, we should have a very erroneous idea of the strength of ancient states, &c.

The changes in the proportion between money and commodities in France may easily be imagined to have kept pace pretty nearly with those in England, and therefore need not be particularly pointed out. Accordingly, Voltaire observes that all provisions were eight or ten times cheaper in proportion to the quantity of money in Charlemagne's time; but he cannot be supposed to speak very accurately, when he says that in the reign of Lewis XI. who was cotemporary with Edward IV. money, meaning of the same standard, was worth about double of what it is at present, and also that it was of the same value in the reign of Lewis XIII. who reigned in the last year of James I. and the beginning of Charles I. For betwixt those two reigns was an interval of one hundred and fifty years, in which was the discovery of America, which occasioned the greatest general alteration of the proportion between money and commodities that ever was made in this part of the world. In the former reign, therefore, the value of money must have been much greater, and perhaps in the latter reign less than he makes it. At present the prices of commodities are higher in England than in France, besides that the poor people of France live upon much less than the poor in England, and their armies are maintained at less expense. It is computed by Mr. Hume, that a British army of twenty thousand men is maintained at near as great an expense as sixty thousand in France, and that the English fleet in the war of 1741, required as much money to support it as all the Roman legions in the time of the emperors. However, all that we can conclude from this last article is, that money is much more plentiful in Europe at present than it was in the Roman empire.

In the thirteenth century the common interest which the Jews had for their money, Voltaire says, was twenty per cent. But with regard to this we must consider the great contempt that nation was always held in, the large contributions they were frequently obliged to pay, the risk they run of never receiving the principal, the frequent confiscation of all their effects, and the violent persecutions to which they were exposed; in which circumstances it was impossible for them to lend money at all unless for a most extravagant interest, and much disproportioned to its real value. Before the discovery of America, and the plantation of the colonies, the interest of money was generally twelve per cent. all over Europe; and it has been growing gradually less since that time till it is now generally about four or five.

When sums of money are said to be raised by a whole people, in order to form a just estimate of it, we must take into consideration not only the quantity of the precious metal according to the standard of the coin, and the proportion of the quantity of coin to the commodities, but also the number and riches of the people who raise it. For admitting the two circumstances, which have been already explained, to be the same, still populous and rich countries will much more easily raise any certain sum of money than one that is thinly inhabited, and chiefly by poor people. This circumstance greatly adds to our surprise at the vast sums of money raised by William the Conqueror, who had a revenue nearly equal in value to twelve millions of pounds sterling (allowance being made for the standard of coin and the proportion it bore to commodities) from a country not so populous or rich as England is at present. Indeed the accounts historians give us of this prince, and the treasure he left behind him, are barely credible.

We now offer an apposite extract from Mr. Hume respecting THE PRIMARY DUTIES OF THE LEGISLATURE, and on the fatal consequences of a decrease of the efficient circulating medium, or *the essential oil of industry, money*, in any civilized country.

" Whether money be in a greater or less quantity, the good policy of the magistrate consists only in keeping it, if possible, still increasing; because, by that means, he keeps alive a spirit of industry in the nation, and increases the stock of labour, in which consists all real power and riches. A nation whose money decreases, is actually at that time much weaker, and more miserable than any other nation, which possesses no more money, but is on the increasing hand.

" This will be easily accounted for, if we consider that the alterations in the quantity of money either on the one side or the other, are not immediately attended with proportionable alterations in the prices of commodities. There is always an interval before matters be adjusted to their new situation; and this interval is as pernicious to industry, when gold and siver are diminishing, as it is advantageous, when these metals are increasing. The workman has not the same em-

ployment from the manufacturer and merchant; though he pays the same price for every thing in the market. The farmer cannot dispose of his corn and cattle; though he pays the same rent to his landlord. The poverty, and beggary, and sloth, which must ensue, are easily foreseen."

It is much to be lamented to the dishonour of ancient legislation, that the views here given by Mr. Hume, were so frequently realized in former times, even in communities highly civilized in other respects; but *finance*, for its numerous relations, the most difficult of all the sciences, was never understood till since the birth of Sully, except partially by Solomon, Pericles, Augustus and the Medici, who were envied for their knowledge, and calumniated for the life and vigour they every where diffused, by all the idle and ignorant of ancient and modern times; but the art of printing has fortunately preserved a sufficient number of facts for conviction, and as we have already smarted under two insurrections for carrying injudicious taxes into parts of our country where there was nothing to pay them, we hope that proper order will one day be taken to watch the state of our circulating medium, as the officer who distributes the fluid for the Delta does *the pillar of the Nile*; if we do not, we shall always be liable to be greatly injured, though we hope we have too much discretion again to trust in remedies *worse than the disease*, as in the times of the two insurrections of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.*

The importance of more carefully watching the state of our commercial circulations, when we have the power at any moment so abundantly to supply and to correct any error in finance, or to redress all grievances of the kind alleviated by our funding system, is best seen by looking often at the pictures of our former distresses. By *anti-financial* policy, the effects of ignorance or inattention in the legislature, our merchants may again be forced to run deeply in debt, to near the whole amount of their shipping and all their other stock in trade, by which, as in former times, an *extra* burthen of ten to fifteen per cent. per annum for the increased risk of credits and interest, will be realized, to an amount incredible with those who have not fully attended to the subject. To these losses must be added the loss in time by running after bad debts, and to borrow money, the cost of law suits, the expenses in confinement for debt, the slothful habits and lingering manners of our agricultural labourers and artizans, when they are doubtful of being paid, and yet dare not refuse the rare offers of work, the prevarications, want of confidence, and many immoral practices that have ensued, in the old world, in all such changes, are too shocking to dwell on: so are the circumstances that led to our happy change, to which a report of the secretary of the treasury, from which we give the following extracts, was chiefly instrumental.

* Whenever a government makes money scarce it has been usual to charge the merchants with the fault *of over trading*.

On the Importance of Public Credit.

"To promote the increasing respectability of the American name; to answer the calls of justice; to restore landed property to its due value; to furnish new resources both to commerce and agriculture; TO CEMENT MORE CLOSELY THE UNION OF THE STATES; to add to their security against foreign attack; to establish public order on the basis of an upright and liberal policy: these are the great and invaluable ends to be secured by a proper and adequate provision for the support of public credit."

To shew the difference between the unfunded paper money, *which may be pernicious to any community*, and a FUNDED STOCK, which *is the reverse:* of the latter he says, "It answers the purposes of money; transfers of stock are equivalent to payments in specie, or, in other words, stock, in the principal transactions of business, passes as money. Trade is extended by it, because there is a larger capital to carry it on, and the merchant can at the same time afford to trade on less profits (in this he accords with Hume, Smith, &c.) as his stock, when employed, brings him an interest from the government, and serves him also as money when he calls for it in his commercial operations. Agriculture and manufactures are also promoted by it, for like reasons, that more capital can be commanded in both, *and because the merchant, whose enterprize gives to them greater activity and extension*, has greater means for enterprize. *The interest of money will be lowered by it;* for interest is always in a ratio to the quantity of money; this circumstance will enable both the public and individuals to borrow on lower and easier terms: from a continuation of these effects, additional aid will be furnished to labour, to industry, and to arts of every kind.

The depreciated value of land ought, in a great measure, to be attributed to the scarcity of money; consequently, whatever produces an augmentation of the monied capital of the country, must have a proportional effect in raising that value. *The proprietors of land would not only feel the benefit of this increase in the value of their property, and a more prompt and better sale when they have occasion to sell, but the necessity of selling would be greatly diminished.*"

Having recently heard more complaints than at any time since the fortunate funding of the debt, of *an universal scarcity of specie*, which now bears a higher premium than usual, and of the banks being obliged to curtail their operations; and also a more striking proof of money being too scarce in the falling price of real estates, while population is rapidly increasing, and while the average of our lands are at less than one-fifth of their real value; we have endeavoured to compare the average state of our specie, before the funding system, with two different periods since, and believe we had not in 1790 above two dollars and fifty cents for the entire population of the states; but by the effect of the funding system we rose to near seven dollars each, in facile money, in the year 1794, including bank notes, *at one-*

third, in addition to the specie, and find by the same rules we have not more than five dollars and fifty cents of facile money, at this time, 1805, which by the depreciation of money in Europe, would soon reduce us to a very low rate indeed, if it were not that our insurance, turnpike and other stocks, as *negotiable* money, have supplied *in part* the deficiency; these, with the increased and increasing number of our banks, are now often used as remittances; but this is an injurious fact, for, as by paying off six per cents. we induce foreigners to buy into eight per cent. banks, &c. at par, we thus increase the foreign drains one-third, without any increase of our capital.

It may therefore be well worthy of the legislature to consider what effects the sale of a three per cent. loan,* for the improvement of roads, from the Atlantic to the national land bank, would have on the prices and the sales of the lands that are finally to discharge these and all other public loan certificates. We all know that the stock, thus created, would, *in lieu of specie*, serve for remittances to Europe, and often bring thence the purchasers, *a desirable white population*, with their families, who would soon exchange their public certificates for the public lands. This consideration would shew a providential and paternal regard to *their primary duty*, and lead to an extension in financial knowledge, of incalculable importance to their country.

Having stated that many new banks have been recently formed, in part to supply the merchants with remittances, bills, &c. in lieu of the bills now bought *annually* by government, to discharge both the principal and interest of our *nominal debt*, we have subjoined a list as far extended as we have been able to collect information, of their numbers and capital, but as some of the banks have not yet paid their whole, and others have increased their capital, this list is not complete.

We ought here to repeat our obligations to Mr. R. Morris, to whose vigilant and vigorous patriotism the people of the United States are chiefly indebted for having first introduced the banking system into our country. To his bank of North America, we are chiefly indebted for the means that kept our army in camp till the peace of 1783. By following his plans the poorer states of that time are now the most wealthy and most industrious of the union. By continuing to increase in banks, we are enabled to bear the annual drain of above four millions, in discharge of public loans held abroad, of which our legislature have not fully considered the value to their country, nor have they yet attended to these facts, namely; "*the public land laws have virtually provided for all the public debts.*" 2. Foreign loans are now worth ten per cent. at an annual compound, and will continue to be worth as much till we have the value of fifty days labour a head, if averaged, for each individual in the United States. 3. The present value of money will not cease till the entire lands of the union bring more than four times their present prices.

* The highest bidders for cash will be foreigners.

LIST OF BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

NAME.	*When instituted.*	*State.*	*Capital.*
North America, ...	1780	Penns.	750,000
Massachusetts, ...	1784	Mass.	400,000
New York, ...	1784	N. Y.	950,000
United States and 8 Branches,	1791	Penns.	10,000,000
Pennsylvania and 2 Branches,	1792	Penns.	2,000,000
Maryland, ...	1790	Maryl.	400,000
Providence, ...	1791	R. I.	400,000
Albany, ...	1792	N. Y.	170,000
Bank of South Carolina, . .	1792	S. C.	675,000
Union Bank Boston, ...	1792	Mass.	1,200,000
New Hampshire Bank, . . .	1792	N. H.	400,000
Alexandria, ...	1792	Col.	500,000
Columbia, ...	1793	Col.	1,000,000
Wilmington, ...	1795	N. C.	110,000
Hartford, ...	1792	Con.	500,000
Union Bank New London, . .	1792	Con.	500,000
New Haven Bank, ...	1796	Con.	400,000
Norwich Bank, ...	1796	Con.	180,000
Middletown, ...	1795	Con.	400,000
Newbury Port, ...	1795	Mass.	225,000
Manhattan, ...	1799	N. Y.	2,000,000
Essex Bank, Salem, ...	1792	Mass.	125,000
Bank Rhode Island, Newport, .	1795	R. I.	100,000
Baltimore, ...	1795	Maryl.	1,200,000
Gloucester Bank, Cape Ann, .	1796	Mass.	60,000
Washington Bank, Westerly, .	1800	R. I.	50,000
Bristol, Rhode Island, . . .	1800	R. I.	80,000
Exchange Bank, Providence, .	1801	R. I.	135,000
Farmer's Bank, Lansingburg, .	1802	N. Y.	75,000
State Bank South Carolina, .	1801	S. C.	800,000
Pacific Bank, Nantucket, . .	1804	Mass.	75,000
Newburn, ...	1805	N. C.	200,000
Merchants Bank, ...	1805	N. Y.	1,250,000
Haverhill Bank, ...	1804	N. H.	50,000
Keene Bank, ...	1804	N. H.	100,000
Farmer's Bank, ...	1804	N. H.	150,000
Boston, ...	1804	Mass.	1,800,000
Potomack, ...	1804	Col.	500,000
Virginia Bank and 3 Branches,	1804	Vir.	1,500,000
Union Bank of Maryland, . .	1804	Maryl.	3,000,000

LIST, CONTINUED.

NAME.	*When instituted.*	*State.*	*Capital.*
Farmer's Bank and two branches,	1804	Maryl.	1,000,000
Wilmington Bank, ...	1804	N. C.	250,000
Jersey Bank, ...	1804	N. J.	800,000
Exeter Bank, ...	1804	N. H.	100,000
Dover Bank, ...	1804	N. H.	100,000
Portsmouth Bank, ...	1804	N. H.	200,000
Boston Exchange, ...	1804	Mass.	500,000

We are without the necessary information to give the capitals of the following institutions, and therefore only note their establishment.

Hudson, New York; Portland, Maine; Nantucket, Massachusetts; Beverly, Mass. Worcester, Mass. Merimack bank at Newbury Port, Mass. Wiscasset, Maine, Salem, Mass. New Bedford, Mass. Plymouth, Mass. Marblehead, Mass. Northampton, Mass. Warren, R. Island; New London, Connecticut; Penobscot, Maine; Taunton Manufacturers, Mass. Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Newark Bank and Insurance, N. Jersey; Trenton Bank, N. Jersey; Hallowel and Augusta Bank, Mass.

The entire capitals of the preceding institutions, when all paid in, will be near fifty millions. They, however, at present do not reach forty-five, and if in some instances renewable notes are received, with deposites of *the original stock of the bank, and other sufficient securities*, as substitutes for the final payments by instalments *after the first*, as is frequently the case in European institutions of this kind, the *facilities* created by all these banks do not give to the specie medium an additional circulation of *facile money*, more than one-third on the real amount; thus with eighteen millions of specie we may now have thirty-three millions, or five and an half dollars a head, if averaged, for each individual in the United States. This is as near the mark as we can arrive by our best present means of information, and we hope not far from the truth.

It is not our intention to give a history of banks, or of their routine; they may both be found in part in Mr. Dobson's enlarged edition of a British encyclopedia; it is enough to say that our mode is an improvement on the best in the world.

The largest bank of discount in the world is that of England, its capital and specie deposits are *nearly*, .	18,000,000
And its notes in circulation will average, ...	12,000,000
Sterling,	30,000,000

The bank of Amsterdam is of a different kind, being only a bank of deposite for what is called *safe keeping;* but as it cannot be supposed to be very safe with such neighbours as a Lewis the 14th, or any other as enterprizing and as sudden visitors, it is remarkable that they thus *wrap their talents in a napkin* when they might make more of them with less risk, by discounting; then those who may be tempted to plunder them in their present state, might be obliged or induced to support them, on account of their notes in circulation, if they would condescend to improve by the experience of the rest of the world; in this many of the principal burghers of Amsterdam agreed with the author, when once on a visit at this bank, the stock of which is either a secret or unknown to any but its officers.

Among the most striking features in a full account of the benefits derived from our American banking system, are the following:

First, PUNCTUALITY IN ALL COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS, which alone is the saving of many millions annually to the United States.

Second, It reduces usury, wherever there is a sufficient number of *rival banks*, to prevent a monopoly of its benefits.

Third, It increases the facile money at least one-third and often one half in the amount in circulation.

Fourth, It affords well *known* strong and convenient places for safe keeping, and this prevents even a temptation to robbery.

Fifth, It saves an incalculable sum in a fair estimate of the time saved in counting large notes instead of silver and other coins.

Sixth, It saves the *expenses* of carriage, which when calculated for a long distance, on large sums, are great, and the post, or *half note*, by mail, is always a safe mode of conveyance.

Therefore, every town eligibly situated for business, with near 4,000 inhabitants commercially and mechanically employed, may find immediate benefit arising from a bank with a moderate capital. In a town of 7 or 8,000 inhabitants, a banking capital of a million divided into two parts, *or even more*, rather than all in one, will be found more beneficial for the average of the community, though, perhaps not so advantageous to the stock-holders; thus, twice our present number of banks, if judiciously placed, would give the present dividends of 8 per cent. and more general assistance to the whole community.

The character of a valuable work will justify the followng extracts from Smith's Wealth of Nations:

"Every saving in the expense of collecting and supporting that part of a *national* capital which consists in money, is an improvement

of the revenue, hence the utility of *paper bank circulation, which supplies the place of an expensive instrument of commerce with one less* COSTLY and more convenient. The credit of a banker gives his notes all the value of money in circulation, and twenty thousand pounds in cash being generally sufficient to answer all the occasional demands which may arise from the paper circulation of an hundred thousand:* by this operation twenty thousand pounds performs all the operations of an hundred thousand, and the whole will be carried on with one-fifth of the specie necessary without it." "Where this paper money is employed in the increase of materials or employment for labourers, it promotes industry and wealth, this use of an over-plus of money is most prevalent. It is, therefore, of advantage to society to increase the quantity of currency by *bank notes*, as it gives an opportunity of increasing the quantity of materials, tools and maintenance for labour, and consequently of the produce of labour."

"The increase and riches of commercial and manufacturing towns contribute to the improvement of the country three ways, by affording a great and ready market for the natural *produce* of the country, by providing purchasers of land among the wealthy citizens, and by establishing order and good government, liberty and security," of life and property.

"The judicious operations of banking, by substituting paper in the room of a great part of the gold and silver, which was dead stock, and hereby enabling the country to convert this part into active and productive stock, are exceedingly beneficial to commerce."

"Money, though a valuable part of the capital, is no part of the stock of a society." "A guinea may be considered as *a bill* for a certain quantity of necessaries, or conveniences, "the portion of wealth consists not in *the bill*, but in the valuable commodities it will command."

"Stock lent at interest is always considered as a capital by the lender, and is generally employed as such by the borrower."

The character of our banks and of our insurance companies is now so fully established, that every one will agree with the learned and indefatigable Mr. N. Webster. "*Having seen these institutions are so well conducted, that their credit has remained unimpaired amidst enormous depredations on our commerce by the belligerent powers, and the numerous bankruptcies occasioned by those depredations, and the vast speculations of our citizens; these facts, while they inspire confidence in the institutions, evince a degree of ability, diligence and integrity, highly*

* We ought here to observe that Dr. Smith wrote his elaborate and highly useful work before the business of banking was well understood; it is now found that a bank, to be perfectly secure, ought never to loan *double its capital;* and that even 30 per cent. on an average, will divide 8 per cent. per annum.

honourable to the directors and to the commercial character of the United States."

If they were so safe and well conducted before they were so numerous, they are now rendered more stable by the increase of their numbers, for instead of circulating two or three times the amount of their capital, and thence dividing above 12 per centum, they cannot now extend their notes in circulation beyond 50 per cent. on their capital, as may be seen by their dividends, which are now on an average not more than thirty-three and one-third, or at 8 per centum, while their legal interest on loans, by discount, are 6; hence there can be little danger of any failure of these institutions, now universally acknowledged to be among the safest and best conducted in the world. When they were first instituted they excited many unreasonable jealousies, but these have subsided in a great degree, since it is known that banks counteract usurious practices, and tend to make of every sixty dollars a circulation of eighty, thereby increasing the *facile* money of the community one-third beyond its real amount in specie *with no risk;* and yet as it is the nature of man to imbibe prejudices, it is incompatible with the general interest of a large community of freemen that either a single set of bank directors, or a single company of bankers, should have an *extensive* controul over the necessaries most essential to our natural or political existence; hence, by equitable divisions, the banking principle should be distributed over every quarter of a city, with a capital of not more than one million of dollars to one company.

On having seen the question, how far the banking principle may be carried without danger to the community? We have naturally turned our attention to this subject, and believe the practice of the first commercial country in the world, may assist in the answer. There are in England, besides the bank of England, seventy-three private banks in London, and four hundred and seventy-eight in the country: it is computed that the bank bills of exchange and notes now circulated as facilities by these banks, are on an average more than two hundred thousand pounds from each bank. An intelligent American of acute observation in finance, has estimated the bank accommodations of England to average six hundred millions of dollars, for eight millions of people. According to this rule, if we have only fifty millions and six millions of people, we have yet a great deal to do before we reach the experience of England; we are, therefore, of opinion that the principle should not be disturbed by legislative authority, but left to regulate itself, especially since it is found that *where banks are not wanted the subscriptions will not fill.*

At the time of the establishment of the national bank the author of these remarks proposed, in addition, that the nation should take half the institution, and by its charter, the secretary of the treasury should be allowed to subscribe as often and as long as the shares, so subscribed, would sell at not less than 25 per cent. advance, provided the

cash paid therefor did not exceed the value of two thousand shares in any one year, and that government should reserve the right to stop these subscriptions for additional stock whenever all the larger towns in the union (according to the federal rule of apportionment) should be supplied with branches and capital sufficient for all their regular commercial transactions.

All institutions of this kind should, in a growing country, be so constructed as to admit of their increase in proportion to that growth, or there cannot be a moral fitness for any length of time.*

The only objection to such a plan is the *vast* influence of such a bank with subordinate branches, and the jealousies or real injuries it might occasion to a republic; but if these be unimportant compared with the great benefits that might have been, and still may be gained; then, on the expected application of a renewal for a charter for the United States' bank, if this may be deemed worthy of reconsideration, another equally beneficial to the community, and not in the least dangerous, would be for government to anticipate a few millions of acres, by a sale of 3 per cents. loans, sufficient for the purpose, to grant a charter for twenty years, to a bank for every compact commercial town, of at least, three thousand inabitants, and by subscribing for any amount not exceeding one half the stock to the new banks that might be formed in due time, and to the existing banks that will gladly admit subscriptions, for the return of a charter, when the existing *exclusive privilege* to the present bank of the United States is omitted on the renewal of their charter now nearly expired. The advantages to the United States from such financial measures may be better illustrated by a recurrence to the great profit already realized, in dividends and by sales of their stock in the bank of the United States; but the extent to which the principle may be carried to advantage, time and experience alone can evince; it would, however, be productive of many millions within a few years. In another part of this work we have mentioned that, on the fifth of the bank of the United States, subscribed by government, near a million had been gained. It will be easy to perceive the general benefits to be derived by a further prosecution of the same or similar plans, proportioned to the progressive improvement of the states, and consequently necessary increase of banks *throughout the union*. The immense product of such measures in finance need no comment.

Account of the Bank of the United States, by N. Webster, esqr.

"After the establishment of the present constitution of government for the United States, and a regular and efficacious system of finance, the gentleman at the head of the treasury, whose distinguished talents had been occupied in bringing order out of confusion, projected the plan of a national bank, to facilitate the operations of the system, and furnish to the government, the means of procuring loans,

* This principle has been tried at the suggestion of *the author* in two banks.

as occasion might require. The project was not well received by the party opposed to the general system of finance, and the measures of the first administration; but an act of incorporation was obtained and approved by the president, February 25, 1791. By this act the capital stock consists of ten millions of dollars, in twenty-five thousand shares of four hundred dollars each, one-fourth of which was paid in specie, and three-fourths in funded 6 per cent. stock. The sums subscribed were paid in four equal instalments, the first on subscribing and the others at the distance of six calendar months from each other. The duration of the charter is limited to the 4th day of March, 1811; and the amount of property, real and personal, (including the capital stock) which the company is permitted to possess, is limited to fifteen million of dollars. None but citizens of the United States can be directors, and three-fourths only of the directors can be elected the next succeeding year. The corporation is not permitted to contract debts, of any kind, beyond the amount of ten millions of dollars, over and above the monies then actually deposited in the bank for safe keeping, unless previously authorized by law. In case of an excess of debts, the directors under whose administration it happens, are liable for the same in their private capacities.

The corporation may sell any or all of its public stocks, and it is understood, that a considerable part of it is sold, but they cannot deal or trade in any thing except bills of exchange, gold or silver, bullion, or in goods pledged for debts due to the corporation, or produced on their lands. The interest they are permitted to take for their discounts cannot exceed 6 per cent. per annum. No loan can be made by the corporation, to the government of the United States, to an amount exceeding one hundred thousand; nor to a state exceeding fifty thousand dollars, unless previously authorized by law.

The United States subscribed, as by the act was permitted, two millions of dollars to the capital stocks of the bank; and a part of the funded stock subscribed has been sold.

Several branches, or offices of discount and deposit, are established by the directors, in the principal commercial cities of the United States, viz. one at New York, one at Boston, one at Baltimore, one at Norfolk, one at Charleston, S. Carolina, and one at Washington, the seat of government. The bank declares half yearly dividends, which, from its establishment, have been 4 per cent. with two surplus dividends, one of 1 per cent. and another of 2 per cent. It discounts notes for sixty days.

The seat of the bank is in Philadelphia, where a superb building has been erected for its accommodation.*

The bank is governed by twenty-five directors, chosen annually on the first Monday of January. The branches have their own directors elected annually by the stock-holders. Once in three years, a statement of the concerns of the bank is to be laid before the stockholders."

* The plan was by the author of this book; but its *brick* sides are an injurious deviation.

The principles and manner of transacting business are nearly the same in all our banks, except that those of Lexington and Newark have connected insurance with banking. Some of the banks have more directors than others; the highest number twenty-five, and the lowest seven. The desire to afford an extension of bank favours to prevent monopoly in times of a scarcity of money, have occasioned a greater number of directors than would otherwise be necessary; this has also occasioned an annual disability in a part of the direction of the preceding year at each election.

The discounts, *at the rate of* 6 *per cent. per annum*, are generally for sixty days only, but it has been generally expected that a renewal of at least a major part of each note, *against which no negative may intervene*, will be obtained on application a few days preceding the time of payment.

As for safety of the banks a single negative vote is deemed sufficient to check a loan; it is the interest of each community to promote a rivalry in banking as in all other trading institutions; this is in fact the only way to correct the only evil incident to these invaluable institutions, viz. that of monopoly, to which might be added an abuse of a power in a director over the commercial reputation of a rival in trade.

But it is presumed, that in a country so young, the vices of the old world are not yet practised to any extent; the last objection is then of little moment, except to guard against the possible evils of futurity.

Under the heads of MONEY and BANKS, it is proposed to offer some remarks on an important improvement in both, and to state that, however deficient we may be in other financial points, we have attained to one, by which we abundantly excel the rest of the world in our national measures. But for this we are more indebted to providence or to our particular situation than to any common cause; hence, our expressions of gratitude preclude those which might lead us to err in any account of our enviable and inestimable situation, from the following cause: By our war for independence, our nation won from Canada near three hundred millions of acres of land, the superior *averaged* excellence of which we have only recently discovered. As this immense and invaluable prize was deemed a natural offset for the expenses of the war, it was very early considered, *in whole or in part*, as pledged for the redemption of our present and future public debts. Hence, it was obvious that till these lands were expended, no *heavy* taxes could be necessary after a simple and complete modification of this almost inexhaustible mass of wealth was perfected, and the lands, in order for sale. Although a variety of opinions prevented a due regard to *the value of these lands*, yet the congress of the United States, by a law of March, 1796, have insured *their primary object* by the establishment of an immense *national land bank*, the entire stock of which consists in three hundred million of acres on

the north-east side of the Mississippi. A sufficient number of these lands are already surveyed and laid out into square sections of one hundred sixty acres each, and in townships of twenty-five thousand acres; and the certificates of the public debt are now daily discounting at two dollars the acre, for 6 *per cent. stocks*, &c. (the particulars have another place in this work.)

The principal offices of discount and sale of the national lands are now at the principal bank in the treasury of the United States, city of Washington, and at the branch offices at Steubenville, Marietta, Chilicothe, Zanesville, Cincinnati, Vincennes, and are daily extending. Some doubts entertained of the expediency of opening *at present* the sales of the immense *additional* stock of lands acquired by the purchase of Louisiana, render it uncertain when this important measure will take place, but no doubt, in due time, the whole will be effected, and furnish more resources than will be expended by posterity for a century to come.

By these simple and well organized means, it is now ascertained that even with the present scarcity of money, less than one-tenth of our public lands are sufficient to extinguish the whole of the present public debt, *if that can be called a debt which is thus more than amply provided for*. The time in which this will be perfected must depend chiefly on the plenty or scarcity of our home circulations of facile money. With six dollars a head, the present public debt would sink in the land offices of discount, in about fifteen years; but with twelve dollars (a head) in circulation, and sales *only* by auction, advancing on the minimun of two dollars, the lands would bring above fifty to one hundred per cent. on the present prices. To follow the effects of additional loans on the price of our lands is a most interesting study; lands would rise, labor would fall, but other things, being governed by European commerce, would not be changed from their present state.

Previous to our views of NATIONAL DEBTS, it may be proper to shew that the aversion both to a public debt and to banks arose originally from the jealousy of the European hereditary barons and immense land holders, lest the mercantile gentlemen should by these means *become their equals*, or approach nearer to that *liberty and equality*, which they could not bear. The cause of opposition even Mr. Hume could not conceal, for in speaking of public stocks, while objecting to the increase of transferable wealth:

"In this *unnatural* state of society *(says he, with all the feelings of an ancient British baron)* ADIEU TO ALL IDEAS OF NOBILITY AND GENTRY! The stocks can be transferred in an instant, and will seldom be transferred during three generations from father to son, or were they to remain ever so long in one family, *they would convey no hereditary authority* to the possessor, and *by this means (alas,) the several ranks of men are lost!*"

These consequences, so mortifying to a British gentleman with noble blood in his veins, made him add several severe reflections, which

neither his own natural good sense, nor the experience of the British nation have ever justified.

Public debts and banks being favourable to a more *equal distribution of wealth*, will not be suffered long, in an absolute monarchy, unless the *wise* monarch himself be a *real* friend to the people, for the reasons explained by Mr. Hume, but for those very reasons they were advocated as early as 1776, first by Mr. Paine, as follows:

Extract from Common Sense, 1776.

"*No nation ought to be without a public debt, it is a national bond.*

"No country on the globe is so happily situated, or so internally capable of raising a fleet as America. Tar, timber, iron and cordage are her natural produce. We need go abroad for nothing.

"We ought to build a fleet to encourage commerce. It being the best money we can lay out. It is that nice point of policy in which commerce and protection are united. *Let us build, even if we want them not. We never can be more capable to begin than now.*"

Voltaire acknowledges the importance of a paper credit when he says, "If the circulation of paper could be maintained, which has at least doubled the strength of England, *France would acquire its last degree of perfection.*"

Mr. Anderson compares national paper to bank paper in its beneficial effects. He admits that both have existed in the distressing times of a scarcity of specie, but will not admit that they were ever a cause of this scarcity.

"National as well as more private paper credit, by doing the office of real money or coin, so far from being injurious as some have insinuated, is a real and a very considerable benefit to commerce. But this, he adds, can never be the case for any considerable duration, or in any eminent degree, but in opulent commercial countries, and in such only where the liberties of the whole people are inviolably established."

British Views of a National Debt.

"Those who compare public with private debts are totally in error, says Dr. Gardner. They consider the debt of England similar to a debt contracted between two private individuals, to which it bears not the least resemblance. The private debtor is obliged to pay his creditor, if his effects are sufficient for that purpose; the public are under no obligation to pay theirs, because they originally granted them no more than a perpetual and transferable annuity. The principal of a private debt is secured by law, though the interest cannot always be got without much difficulty and delay; the interest of the public debt is punctually discharged, but the principal

cannot be obtained by any other means than by transferring it to another person for whatever price he may be willing to give; the private debtor is often poorer in proportion to his debt, but the public is often enriched by whatever it owes: hence the private debtor would be richer if his debts were discharged, but the nation would be impoverished if hers were paid off."

The following is an extract from Blackstone's Commentaries, page 329, viz. "The advantage resulting to a nation from public debts is the increase of circulation, by multiplying the cash of the nation and by creating a new species of currency assignable at any time in any quantity, always ready to be employed in any beneficial undertaking by means of its transferable quality, and yet producing some profit when it lies idle and unemployed. A certain portion of debt seems therefore to be highly useful."

Perhaps one hundred ingenious essays have been written, in the last century, in support of the advantages to be derived from a judicious exercise of financial skill, wherever the *credit of a nation* is fully established; but no one has yet succeeded in defining the bounds or utmost limit of this exercise. The British government were once thought by many to be in a fair way to put this to the final test, but it is said their alarm for the consequences of a possible bankruptcy has driven them to a dernier resort, *once deemed destructive to national credit*, viz. After having extended their system of taxation to every eligible point, they have recently had recourse to *a tax on the income of their national creditors*, for the deficit of each year, by which they propose always to keep their debt from passing beyond its present **physical* weight, and yet their stocks, though the debt has increased since 1784 nominally more than 200,000,000 pounds sterling, *have, nevertheless, risen greatly in price since that period;* for their 3 per cents were then at 46, that now in 1806 are above 60 per cent. though liable to be burthened with an income tax of from five per cent. *to any amount hereafter!!* that the vague exigencies of the state under their present financial practices may require, either to reduce the *physical* or the nominal amount of their debt, or to cause it to remain as it now is, declining, both by the increasing riches of the nation and by the universal depreciation of specie and of all money. (*See notes R. S. and the table, page* 142), where, by an accurate detail of facts, this universal depreciation, owing to the continual flow of specie from the mines, is fully explained.

As no other nation has ever been able to support the same extent of credit under the same, or, indeed, under any circumstances, there will always be a variety of opinions on the efficacy of their novel expedients in finance, on which their own *ins* and *outs* will continue at variance; the latter will often side with the enemies of Britain in pro-

* The physical or *real* debt differs from the *nominal* by the depreciation of money. (*See page* 142.) And also, *comparatively*, by the increased ability of the debtors.

nouncing those measures that contribute most to their triumphs as containing the seeds of their own destruction, and the real or supposed intricacy of the question will often enable those to gain proselites, while exerting but a moderate share of ordinary talents, if assisted by the boldness common to such predictions. To the opinions already given by Voltaire we add those of another respectable foreigner who had no interest in deceiving, and was not very liable himself to be deceived by mere appearances. "It is not foreigners alone," says Mr. de Pinto, in his essay on circulation and credit, "who are still unacquainted with the nature of the national debt of England, many thoughtless Englishmen state their debt as a counterpoise to all their successes. An artificial capital which did not exist before becomes fixed and permanent, and by means of public credit circulates to the advantage of the public, as if it were in effect so much real treasure that thus enriched the kingdom." "Indirect taxes for the most part return unto the hands that gave them. It is always the rich, or those who spend most money, that pay the chief of the taxes, and the circulation turns greatly to the advantage of industry." "To suppress one million of the revenue where the coin circulates from hand to hand twenty times in one year, would rob the industrious of the profits of twenty millions."*

The nominal augmentations of the British public debt have greatly increased; *(See the comparative expense of each of their former wars)* for example, the three years war ending in 1721 cost but two millions per annum more than their taxes. That of nine years, of George the second, ending in 1748, five millions; the seven years war ending 1763, fifteen millions; the seven years war with the UNITED STATES near twenty millions, and their present war will not average less than twenty nine millions, unless they should amend their present financial plan, a thing EASILY EFFECTED if one able financier alone could be permitted to manage it. The financial plan of a nation, like the command of an army, can rarely if ever be submitted to the controul of *many* without injury; because there are scarcely ever two very great generals, or two very able financiers in any one country in the same age; owing, in part, to the aversion that universally prevails against financial studies, and more to the deep rooted prejudices and jealousies that the heads of the minor, *or opposition* party of every country have had *an imaginary interest* in diffusing, to oppose and to disappoint, at all events, their rulers in power, and to promote their ruin however the interest of the nation may be involved in the measure. Such, alas! is human nature, under all governments and in all ages, if history may be believed.

---

* Public *circulations* are so different from mere *taxes* they ought not to bear the same names. A mere tax for foreign expenditure, is often a great grievance even to the rich; but the poor rejoice in a foreign loan for domestic circulation, well knowing that they can gain something *by the handling* before they return the money to the fountain, whence it may again flow, in a perpetual routine with equal benefits.

Return to an order of the British house of commons of the funded debt, at the periods under mentioned.

Beginning of the years.	*Funded debt.*	*Beginning of the years.*	*Funded debt.*
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*
1730	47,705,122	1791	238,231,248
1740	44,072,024	1792	238,231,248
1750	72.178,898	1793	238,231,248
1760	88,341,268	1794	244,481,248
1765	127,585,821	1795	260,157,773
1770	126,963,267	1796	285,767,670
1775	122,963,267	1797	327,671,869
1780	142,115,266	1798	394,159,046
1785	226.260,805	1799	424,159,046
1790	238,231,248	1800	451,699,919*

N. B. The books of the exchequer not being found to contain accounts of the public debt for 1700, 1710, and 1720; the above were therefore the best returns that could be made to the order of the house of commons.

**Heads of the public funded debt, as the same stood on the 1st February, 1800.*

Bank of England 3 per cent. annuities	11,686,800
Old and new south sea annuities	24,065,084
3 per cent. annuities, anno 1751	1,919.600
3 per cent. consolidated annuities	250,484,272
3 per cent. reduced annuities	69,023.876
4 per cent. do. do.	45,269,850
5 per cent. do. do.	28,125,583
3 per cent. annuities, anno 1726	1,000,100
5 per cent. annuities	20,124,844
Total,	451,699,919

N. B. The real value of the above nominal capital would not amount to more than 280 millions, in estimating the 3 per cent. consols at 60, the market price (July 1801,) and the other funds in proportion. The debt is however increased to 507 millions, net. (*See page* 173, *for the British debt of* 1806.)

State of the British public revenue from 1700 *to* 1805 *inclusive, computed on the medium of every seven years; also the amount of loans for the same period.*

Years.	*Heads of ordinary revenue.*	*Annual medium of seven years.*	*Amount of loans.*
1700 to 1707	Annual average amount of customs, excise, stamps, land tax, miscellaneous taxes, including salt, post-office, &c. for seven years, from 1700 to 1707 inclusive,	*Pounds.* 5,011,770	*Pounds.* 24,952,545
	Annual average amount of Do. to 1714, ...	4,419,111	34,900,609
1714	Do. Do. to 1721	5,629,004	00,000,000
1721	Do. Do. to 1728	5,559,001	2,832,093
1728	Do. Do. to 1735	5,224,961	1,800,000
1735	Do. Do. to 1742	5,911,128	2,600,000
1742	Do. Do. to 1749	6,290,422	22,302,472
1749	Do. Do. to 1756	6,481,946	6,100,000
1756	Do. Do. to 1763	7,540,065	7,313,553
1763	Do. Do. to 1770	9,314,285	4,900,000
1770	Do. Do. to 1777	10,395,687	7,000,000
1777	Do. Do. to 1784	12,013,747	68,500,000
1784	Do. Do. to 1791	15,732,561	1,002,500
1791	Do. Do. to 1798	21,434,000	100,500,000
1798	Do. Do. to 1799	34,707,906	18,000,000
1800	Do. Do. to 1805	37,000,000	56,000,000

The amount of the permanent and temporary taxes for the year 1805, *estimated at* 37,000,000*l. viz.*

The gross receipt of the permanent revenue, after deducting repayments for over-entries, drawbacks, and bounties, amounted, in the year ending the 5th July, 1805, to	29,000,000
Discretionary tax on income estimated (in 1800) at	7,000,000
Tax on imports and exports, &c.	1,500,000
Pounds,	37,500,000

N. B. By adding the loans, sums raised by lottery, and other extraordinary resources, to the ordinary revenue, the public income of Great Britain is ascertained. The *income tax* is kept as an extraordinary resource to which the administration may recur only in times *of great necessity.*

Dr. Price, in his work on annuities, has shewn that one per centum on each loan, if invested in stocks at compound interest at 5 per cent. will sink the principal in 37 years. The principle of Dr. Price has been adopted by the British since the year 1793, on a motion of Mr. Fox, by which the sinking fund, now amounting to more than one hundred and thirteen millions, may extinguish the existing debt in a few years; as may be seen by the additional purchase made by this accumulating fund in 1805, amounting to 12,972,913 pounds *in one year only*. The *increase*, by continual purchase, of the stock on interest appertaining to the sinking fund, becomes more rapid by every fall of the funds, now at 62 for 3 per cents, which species of debt composes the bulk of the entire debt of Britain, of which the following is an official return:

	STERLING.
Total British debt, Jan. 5th, 1806, ...	603,925,792
New debt by loans of 1805, ...	38,700,000
	642,625,792
Transferred to redeem the land tax, ...	22,000,000
	620,625,792
Redeemed by the sinking fund, ...	113,500,000
Leaving on the 31st Jan. 1806, a net debt of which above 4 fifths are three per cents, ...	*l.*507,125,792

The whole amount of the British debt at present prices, perhaps, would not exceed 330 millions; and no doubt may be bought up by the commissioners of the sinking fund before the year 1830; after which they may have a sufficient national income for a perpetual *naval warfare, if they have no call for foreign subsidies*. This is the sum of the reasonings of the friends to the present administration. They are, indeed, plausible, and if not correct they are not to be refuted by any existing facts, *at least* in our possession.

But if the British administration by extending their views to further conquests, should still require new loans, what would they do to defray the interest and reduce the principal? Some of their writers would answer, that they have tried successfully a recourse *to an income tax* for the deficiencies of their ordinary annual taxes, amounting from twenty eight to near thirty eight millions; or to what is virtually the same, as it affects the interest of their creditors, they may reduce their dividends from 10 to 50 per cent. or to half or even a third, to quadrate with their ability on each and every year's estimate. The abilities of this nation are undoubtedly still increasing, and we repeat that since the failure of Mr. Hume's, D'Avenant's, and Dr. Price's predictions, "*that Britain was unequal to a greater burthen than the interest on two hundred millions*," no one has attempted to fix a bound to their future resources, although many have expressed their fears that they were at their acme. It is, indeed, asto-

nishing that they should be able to bear up under their late annual charges, which for one year amounted *to sixty eight millions!* in taxes and loans, and yet to occasion a rise in their stock at market. Look at their increasing valuation, their custom house returns of exports; at the vast increase of their country banks, which since the partial or temporary stoppage of the national bank, have been suffered to go on in issuing bills with no further opposition from the bank of England, *in consequence of its exclusive charter:* hence the rapid increase of public and private credit *even* in *time of war*, the operations of which were formerly unfavourable to both. A recent estimate of the paper, inland bills included, in circulation by 430 country and 72 London banks, states the averaged amount to exceed two hundred thousand pounds each, or equal in toto to six hundred millions of dollars for Great Britain alone, exclusive of Ireland. To this increase in the number and ability of the banks to take off new loans of 20 to near 40 millions each, we must add the physical diminution of the *comparative* public burthens by the depreciation of all money. *(See the tables page* 142 *and* 147 *of this book.)* The table page 142, though calculated for the United States, will apply in a great degree to Great Britain. This nation by being now THE FIRST IN COMMERCE, is the chief cause, *perhaps by design*, of the variation of all money throughout the commercial world; unless we admit that above thirty annual millions of specie, from the Spanish and other mines, has had an equal effect on the comparative value of every merchantable commodity, and of course on all old debts, on all private and public bonds, stocks, and on monied obligations of every description.

While recommending a close attention to the financial history of Britain, we would refer the reader to the observations of D'AVENANT, ARCHIBALD HUTCHESON, in his collection of treaties, published 1720, GORDON'S tracts, 1722, WM. RICHARDSON'S view of the decline of foreign trade, 1738, LORD LITTLETON'S address to a friend, 1739, LORD BOLINGBROKE'S state of the nation, 1749, HUME'S essays, 1776, DR. PRICE'S repetition of D'AVENANT'S presage, that two hundred millions would probably sink the public debt to nothing; premising, however, that the reading of such writers *only*, if done with an aversion for every *friendly* view of British measures, *so natural to political opponents*, might prevent our ever arriving *at the truth!* It is remarked of the Romans that wherever they met with sublime traits in the character of their neighbours, and even of their enemies, they immediately imitated their manners, or inquired into the circumstances that gave rise to the objects of their admiration; they even altered their armour to the shape of that of their successful opponents, and when they discovered that the Carthagenians owed their superior elevation to a navy, *they did not waste their breath in crying down the folly and expense of a marine force*, they built a superior fleet, and with it went to Carthage and thus changed the question of *delenda est*, to UBI EST CARTHAGO? So will the emperor of the French, if the British do not persevere in their successful

efforts to prevent a single power from RULING THE UNIVERSE both by sea and land, to which a cherished ambition and a love of military glory, now almost irresistibly impel heroic Frenchmen.

Perhaps the intelligent Mr. Hume, *while he was with the opposition*, discovered more political imprudence than any other British author of equal celebrity ever committed to paper, (Bolingbroke and Swift not excepted) when in his ninth essay on public credit he says, "a prudent man would rather lend money to the public after we had taken a sponge to our debts, than at the present moment;" for continues he, "*an opulent knave is a preferable debtor to an honest bankrupt.*" This he first said in 1775, when the entire debt was but one hundred and twenty three millions, *(as may be seen in the preceding table)* or *nominally*, only one-fourth of what it now is: but before referring to *this return of British debts*, it is proper to examine the physical difference of the respective burthens, thus;....If by a total valuation of the real and personal estates, Britain contains double the wealth of 1775, and all money has depreciated one half in the mean time, then Britain does not owe more in reality than she did thirty years ago, with above four times the *nominal* amount. It is, however, certain, that the United States by this fair and *only* fair mode of estimating our public burthen, would not now owe one-third of the nominal debt they funded in 1790, if we had never yet redeemed a single cent of the principal in question, by our sales of public lands and the other sinking funds. This being an important financial view it cannot be too often considered by our present and future financial committees, and by all the active politicians of these United States.

A foreign writer, in 1805, *on the British debt*, observes, that "the INCOME TAX of Mr. Pitt" *(though not so unjust as the sponge of Mr. Hume)* "was deemed the boldest measure ever tried in England, since the PUBLIC CREDIT of Britain had so far obtained throughout Europe, as to enable her to furnish the means of war by annual loans *from the purses of her enemies!!* As her BRISK CIRCULATIONS of the money obtained by these loans have greatly promoted the agriculture, the manufactures, and commerce of the country, and as these have greatly increased the number of BRITISH SEAMEN, THE PRINCIPAL DEFENSIVE STRENGTH OF THE COUNTRY, it is not surprising that the predicted destruction of the nation has hitherto failed; and small as the island of Britain may be, in comparison with the fertile territory of her warlike neighbours, their *delenda est Britannia* will never avail if the British administration should become *more economical in their expenses*, and leave foreign subsidies and possessions to nations who have less industry and less knowledge in the pacific arts of agriculture, manufactures and commerce. If a *defensive naval war only* was to be continued in future, annual loans for a less sum than the *annual depreciation of all money*, if added to the permanent taxes of Britain, would, with *good economy*, keep the British debt at the state in which it is at present, *a good, an inestimable national bond*, combining even the poor of the nation, who often hold from 10 to 50 pounds in the funds; these stockholders, being connected

directly and indirectly with those in the banks, the insurance companies, in canals, in tontines, in the widow and orphan fund associations, and in all the other republican and commonwealth associations with which this land of freemen abounds, are so numerous as to involve the entire nation, who are thereby so interlinked and entangled with these gold chains, *they cannot get loose*; not even those, (and *those there are*,) who cannot or will not see the beauties of their form of government, in the balancing of the powers of the ONE, the FEW, and the MANY, as they are illustrated by Voltaire, Montesquieu, Blackstone, de Lome, and for the purpose of transferring the republican essence without the defects, by John Adams, citizen of the United States.* In consequence of the mass of the people being less acquainted with all these invaluable works than with the novelties in the Age of Reason and the Rights of Man, England would have been revolutionized with France in 1793, if it had not been for the monied associations and public stocks of Great Britain. If, however, the *economy* of the British administration cannot always be within the bounds prescribed, let their financiers persevere in excluding the small and poor stockholders from the income tax, agreeably to the excellent policy of Mr. Pitt, and they may occasionally draw 5, 10, or even 20 per cent. from all income if they can offer *good reasons for this temporary resource*." Invaluable if it be not abused.

Computation of the income *of Great Brtiain, as stated by Mr. Pitt, in the house of commons, liable in case of necessity* to a tax *according to the exigencies of the state.*

	Annual income.
	Pounds.
Landlords' rents, 40,000,000 cultivated acres, estimated at 12s. 6d. per acre, ...	25,000,000
Tenants profits at $\frac{1}{4}$	19,000,000
Tythes, ...	5,000,000
Mines, navigation and timber, ...	3,000,000
Houses, ...	6,000,000
Professions, ...	2,000,000
Proportion for Scotland, ...	5,000,000
Income from possessions beyond sea, . . .	5,000,000
Interest on funds, after deducting foreign property, and sums issued to commissioners as sinking fund and interest of capital redeemed,	15,000,000
Profit on foreign trade, suppose 15*l.* per cent. on 80,000,000*l.* capital insured, ...	12,000,000
Ditto, home trade, at 15*l.* per cent.	18,000,000
Other trade, ...	10,000,000
	125,000,000

* See the late president Adams's defence of the American constitutions.

Further to illustrate the use of public credit, Sir John Sinclair, in his late address to the British board of agriculture, offers the following estimate as the necessary result of eligible improvements yet to be effected by further CIRCULATIONS on the combined strength of the *credit* of his country: "The number of acres capable of improvement, are 22,351,000; the additional rent in consequence would be, *on an average*, nine shillings or two dollars an acre, and the additional produce, *at treble* the *rent*, six dollars: the *additional* national capital at 30 years purchase of the produce, 905,215,500 pounds;" raising the total income of Britain to more than one hundred and sixty millions, and the total valuation at four per cent. to about four thousand millions sterling. The whole increase of the PUBLIC DEBT to effect the entire improvement, was estimated, on actual experiments, to be at an average of four pound an acre on the twenty two millions, or but eighty eight millions, to give an increased national capital equal to more than nine hundred millions. This capital would increase, nominally, as fast as depreciation may reduce the value of all money, and the product of agriculture thus added to the national *annual* stock, would be equal to the maintainance of more than three millions, in addition to the present population of Great Britain. If such a plan was thought eligible in a country so near to its acme, what might be expected from an additional capital, of the same amount, for these United States? where, *from the want of capital*, lands equal to those that in Britain draw a rent of four and five pounds sterling, are now selling *in fee* by our general government at only *two dollars*. These facts are the more extraordinary when we observe the difference of opinion between *agricultural gentlemen* on different sides of the Atlantic. *The whole British board of agriculture* were of the opinion with sir John Sinclair. Why are our agricultural members of congress averse to similar modes of improvement for the public weal?

Even Mr. Hume has in one instance given a fair statement of the existing character of the public loans of England. "Public securities (said Mr. Hume,) are with us become a kind of money, and pass as readily at the current price as gold or silver; wherever any profitable undertaking offers itself, however expensive, there are never wanting hands enough to embrace it; nor need a trader, who has sums in the public stocks, to fear to launch out into the most extensive trade; since he is possessed of funds which will answer the most sudden demand that can be made upon him. No merchant thinks it necessary to keep by him any considerable cash; bank stock or India bonds serve all the same purposes; because he can dispose of them, or pledge them to a banker in a quarter of an hour, and at the same time they are not idle, even when in his scrutoire, but bring him in constant revenue: in short, our national debts furnish our merchants with a species of money, that is continually multiplying in their hands, and produces sure gain, besides the profit of their commerce; this must enable them to trade upon less profit. The small profit of the merchant renders the commodity cheaper, causes

a greater consumption, quickens the labour of the common people, and *helps to spread arts and industry through the whole society.*

"There are also, we may observe, in England, and in all states, which have both commerce and public debts, a set of men, who are half merchants, half stock-holders, and supposed willing to trade on small profits; because commerce is not their principal or sole support, and their revenues in the funds are a sure resource for themselves. Were there no funds, great merchants would have no expedient for realizing or securing part of their profit; more men, therefore, with large stocks and incomes, may naturally be supposed to continue in trade where there are public debts; and this it must be owned is of advantage to commerce, by diminishing its profit, *promoting circulation, and encouraging industry.*"

Yet such is the effect of party spleen, that Mr. Hume, *at a former moment*, would have wiped away all these public circulations with a sponge.

When will our government view these subjects in a true light, and become more attentive to their financial duties? When will it be perceived that by the late extensive *importations of slaves!* there is an increased and an increasing necessity for further emigration of whites *from the grand source whence we all have emanated*; till checked by the increased and disproportionate operation of our sinking funds, we daily saw an industrious race of friends continually attracted and emigrating, with their certificates of the public loans obtained in Europe, and exchanging these obligations in the public land offices. By thus converting useless acres into gold, we might yet arrive at our desirable *acme* even in our own times: then why are congress now *so lost to the general weal!* who are *bound by their constitutional oath*, TO PROVIDE FOR THE COMMON DEFENCE AND GENERAL WELFARE OF THEIR COUNTRY? Will the impressions, the prejudices, imbibed from our forefathers, continue always in force now WE ARE FREEMEN? Are the habits and feelings of the ancient British barons* and of the principal slave-holding families of our provincial times *still to prevail?* Are we yet to be told there are *other reasons*, and yet to be put off with the mere opposition stuff, with the *second handed* nonsense of the electioneering demagogues of Britain, on the dangers of a *debt* and of *taxes* in a monarchy, when we are talking only of BENEFICIAL LOANS and of provident CIRCULATIONS IN A REPUBLIC in anticipation of our dormant and useless funds, *now in an immense desert*, but convertable at pleasure into rich gardens! to be inhabited and defended by brethren with the same affections for the same commonwealth....a commonwealth secured by the very means that may bring about the invaluable change, with no alloy to the proposition or fruition of the duty we owe to ourselves and to our posterity. Shall they, shall posterity accuse us with having forever *wrapped our talents in a napkin?* We hope not.

---

* See Mr. Hume's reasoning against transferable wealth, page 167 of this book.

We regret that the rest of the old world will afford but little to illustrate correct *financial principles*. Great Britain had not the foresight till the time of sir William Petty, to understand much either of *statistics or of true financial policy*, against which the shafts of their enemies have been for more than a century unsuccessfully aimed. That the British policy has faults *we know*, and we therefore know how we may avoid them. They draw on every taxable ability for their loans: we only on *a dormant* fund, that otherwise would be lost to the treasury, for the principal of the sums borrowed; and chiefly on luxuries for the interest. The British waste in their monarchial pensions that which we can always employ on our roads, on inland canals for the length and breadth of the continent; for the national university, first endowed by Washington; for a defensive navy, and for other good and responsible objects at present innumerable.

Perhaps PUBLIC CREDIT is deservedly cried down, by every friend to the people, in an arbitrary monarchy; because it is there liable to be abused, both in the modes of distribution and by an indifference respecting the returns due to creditors, either of the principal or interest; where the royal debtor despises the *ignoble commercial* class to whom he is indebted. He is generally superior to every claim but that of his own royal will and pleasure. Law's famed Mississippi scheme flourished, till the duke of Orleans touched it, and so did the new national bank of France, till the emperor, while on his way to Vienna, *was pleased* to over draw it, and to *order the directors* to furnish more bills than their own discretion would have dared to throw into circulation: but in a government where, by frequent elections and by annual statements of the public receipts and expenditures, the people may be so fully acquainted with the conduct of their officers, there can be nothing to apprehend from an abuse of PUBLIC CREDIT; but much from the neglect to use the talents, the benefits of which it is the *exclusive* privilege of REPUBLICANS to reap, with no alloy to the inestimable treasure.

There are however, in a mixed government like that of Great Britain, favourable opportunities for the employment of deep financial skill by the management of public credit. In that country we have seen a minister open subscriptions to the monied interest of *Holland* for ways and means to *capture a Dutch fleet:* this has recently been tried with success; and at *this moment* many of the principal officers of the French and Spanish governments are large stockholders in the British funds; hence *secrets* of the French cabinet are often known in England, that in the days of Louis XIV, would have remained inviolable. When the British administration gave a license to spoliations on our commerce, in 1794, our creditors in England alone obtained for us a reverse of the severe order, for fear our losses *would reach and greatly injure their purses*. This is a modern mode of defence, which no country ever yet enjoyed to the extent of our United States; but we *remembered to* forget it in 1793, and prematurely paid off the principal of a French loan even *before it was due*, on which, (agreeably to the predictions of some of the principal patri-

ots of the day,) the French began to capture our ships, by which we lost near five millions; and so *again* the British may treat us whenever our debts are sufficiently reduced; especially if a non importation law should be then in force against them, and thus leave *no solid argument again to plead in our favour.* Who can doubt that similar commercial habits with those we derive from Britain, would have preserved the Grecian states? A great national bank at Athens, if instituted by, or in the time of PERICLES, with the money the confederates had left after the Persian war, if composed of small shares, might have persuaded all the Greeks to become stockholders, and would have done more than all the agrarian laws that ever were thought of. If to this were added as many other monied institutions as the English now enjoy, and if to all these were united THE BOND OF COMMON SENSE, *(see page* 168*)* an efficient national debt, in which their *money loving* neighbour Philip might have been a stockholder, neither he nor his hair brained son would have had the same unqualified inducements to kill a bird that laid such golden eggs. *Great events have often sprung from trivial causes.* The cackling of a few feathered centinels once saved Rome Perhaps even the slight hints contained in these short notes may stimulate some "*unfeathered biped,*"* in our capitol, again to save a commonwealth.

Although the British financial practice is nearer our own, it may not be improper to take a view of the French receipts and expenses of government for the last return, viz.

General result of the accompts of the treasury of France for the year XII.

RECEIPTS.

Direct taxes,	327,880,248
Of the enregistrement and of custom houses,	
Divers products,	191,691,727
National woods,	45,600,284
Alienation of national domains,	6,284,387
Produce of the regies and administrations,	
Of the custom houses,	40,287,015
Of the post offices,	8,946,876
Of the mint,	1,283,639
Of the lottery,	15,659,401
Of the salt pits,	2,700,000
Divers receipts	27,692,151
Extraordinary and exterior receipts,	141,178,023
	809,202,751
Produce of effects negociated or recovered,	
By the sinking fund,	1,463,765
By the administration of enregistrement	1,400,44
	812,097,9

* Plato's definition of man.

EXPENSES.

Public debt and pensions,	94,827,655
The emperor's household,	4,666,667
Ministry of war,	187,406,674
Administration of war,	134,504,963
Marine,	213,519,056
Interior,	57,648,196
Worship,	5,232,057
Finances,	40,173,895
Public treasure,	6,607,208
Exterior relations,	7,596,096
Justice,	41,717,458
General police,	194,887
Expense of negociations,	19,368,075
Francs,	813,462,887
Divers disbursements,	2,337,440
Total of expenses,	815,800,327

It can hardly be expected that in a monarchical government so recently founded by military usurpation, the respect due to COMMERCIAL PRINCIPLES, so essential to insure a good financial system, should immediately prevail. We cannot fail, however, to admire the very liberal disposition, even in time of war, of so great a portion of the revenues of the empire for *interior* improvement. The gallant and accomplished emperor is said to posses great taste for literature and the fine arts; these he has most liberally endowed in his own country, and even sent magnificent presents to a state school in these United States, for the encouragement of these FLOWERY BANDS OF SOCIAL UNION. It is also said that the greatest additions ever known are now making to the roads and canals of France! Ought not our legislature to blush, to be thus *outdone in a principal line of their constitutional duty to our* COMMONWEALTH!

In page 157 of this *manual*, we inserted part of a treasury report, to which we now add the following from Mr. Hamilton's statement communicated to the house of representatives of the United States, Dec. 5th, 1791. They may, in part, elucidate the sentiments which were at the time opposed to *that funding system* that raised our once degraded national reputation to its present state. We can only regret we have not room for the entire report, formed after we had felt, in part, the good effects of the funding system. These gave encouragement for a further *expansion* of the patriotic views of an enlightened statesman.

"It is certain, that the United States offer s vast field for the advantageous employment of MORE CAPITAL.

"The introduction of banks, has a powerful tendency to extend the active capital of a country. Experience of the utility of these institutions is multiplying them in the United States. It is probable that they will be established wherever they can exist with advantage; and wherever they can be supported, if administered with prudence, they will add new energies to all pecuniary operations.

"The aid of foreign capital may safely, and with considerable latitude be taken into calculation. Its instrumentality has been long experienced in our external commerce; and it has begun to be felt in various other modes. Not only our funds, but our agriculture and other internal improvements have been animated by it. It has already, in a few instances, extended even to our manufactures.

"It is not impossible, that there may be persons disposed to look with a jealous eye on the introduction of foreign capital, as if it were an instrument to deprive our own citizens of the profits of our own industry: but perhaps there never could be a more unreasonable jealousy. Instead of being viewed as a rival, it ought to be considered as a most valuable auxiliary; conducting to put in motion a greater quantity of productive labor, and a greater portion of useful enterprise, than could exist without it. It is at least evident, that in a country situated like the United States, with an infinite fund of resources, yet to be unfolded, every farthing of foreign capital, which is laid out in internal ameliorations, and in industrious establishments of a permanent nature, is a precious acquisition.

"And whatever be the objects which originally attract foreign capital, when once introduced, it may be directed towards any purpose of beneficial exertion, which is desired. *And to detain it among us*, there can be no expedient so effectual as to enlarge the sphere, within which it may be usefully employed: though introduced merely with views to speculations in the funds, it may afterwards be rendered subservient to the interest of agriculture, commerce and manufactures.

"When the manufacturing capitalist of Europe shall advert to the many important advantages, which have been intimated, in the course of this report, he cannot but perceive very powerful inducements *to a transfer of himself and his capital to the United States.* Among the reflections, which a most interesting peculiarity of situation is calculated to suggest, it cannot escape his observation, as a circumstance of moment in the calculation, that the progressive population and improvement of the United States, ensure a continually increasing domestic demand for the fabrics which he shall produce, not to be affected by any external casualties or vicissitudes.

"But while there are circumstances sufficiently strong to authorize a considerable degree of reliance on the aid of foreign capital, towards the attainment of the object in view, it is satisfactory to have good grounds of assurance, that there are domestic resources of them-

selves adequate to it. It happens, that there is a species of capital, actually existing within the United States, which relieves from all inquietude on the score of want of capital; this is the funded debt.

"The effect of a funded debt, as a species of capital, has been noticed upon a former occasion; but a more particular elucidation of the point seems to be required by the stress which is here laid upon it; this shall accordingly be attempted.

"Public funds answer the purpose of capital, from the estimation in which they are usually held by monied men; and consequently from the ease and dispatch with which they can be turned into money. This capacity of prompt convertibility into money causes a transfer of stock to be in a great number of cases equivalent to a payment in coin; and where it does not happen to suit the party who is to receive, to except a transfer of stock, the party who is to pay, is never at a loss to find elsewhere a purchaser of his stock, who will furnish him in lieu of it, with the coin of which he stands in need.

"Hence in a sound and settled state of the public funds, a man possessed of a sum in them, can embrace any scheme of business which offers, with as much confidence as if he were possessed of an equal sum in coin.

"This operation of public funds, as capital, is too obvious to be denied.

"The force of monied capital which has been displayed in Great Britain, and the height to which every species of industry has grown up under it, defy a solution from the quantity of coin which that kingdom has ever possessed. Accordingly it has been coeval with its funding system, the prevailing opinion of the men of business, and of the generality of the most sagacious theorists of that country, that the operation of the public funds as capital has contributed to the effect in question. Among ourselves appearances thus far favor the same conclusion. Industry in general seems to have been reanimated. There are symptoms indicating an extension of our commerce. Our navigation has certainly of late had a considerable spring, and there appears to be in many parts of the union a command of capital, which, till lately, since the revolution at least, was unknown.

"A funded debt serving as a new power in the operations of industry, it has within certain bounds a tendency to increase the real wealth of a community; in like manner as money borrowed by a thrifty farmer, to be laid out in the improvement of his farm, may, in the end, add to his stock of real riches.

"Yet there are respectable individuals, who, from an aversion to an accumulation of public debt, are unwilling to concede to it any kind of utility, who can discern no good to alleviate the ill with which they suppose it pregnant; who cannot be persuaded, that it ought in any sense to be viewed as an increase of capital, lest it should be inferred, that the more debt the more capital, the greater the burthens the greater the blessings of the community. But it interests the public councils to estimate every object as it truly is."

To the foregoing we add from Dr. Adam Smith: "Wherever capital predominates industry prevails; any variation of capital therefore naturally tends to increase or diminish the real quantity of industry, the number of productive hands, *and consequently the exchangeable value of the annual produce of the land and labor of the country*, the real wealth and revenue of all its inhabitants."

A reference to the debates of the day, as they are contained in the periodical publications for 1788, to 1791, will shew the variety of argument warmly opposed to the funding either the whole or any part of the WAR DEBT by any means, and also the reasoning in favor of a different modification of the plan that finally obtained, chiefly by the exertions of Mr. Hamilton.

Public debt, U. S. 1791.

Domestic debt, ...	39,554,188 55	
Assumed do.	19,979,466 18	
Foreign do.	12,001,198 07	
Sundries, ...	702,449 17	
Amount of debt on 1st January 1790, per above, .		72,237,301 97
Interest on foreign debt for 1790, .	474,715 11	
Deduct monies in Holland, ...	132,475 31	
		342,239 80
Interest on domestic debt for 1790,	1,688,962 01	
Do. assumed debt for do, ...	1,045,669 64	
		2,734,631 65
		75,314,173 42
Interest on assumed debt for 1791,	1,045,669 64	
Interest on balances for creditors States for 1792, 1793, and 1794,	422,110 08	
		1,467,779 72
Total, 1791.		76,781,953 14

Mr. Hamilton has been blamed both for assuming too much, and for funding too little, on account of the unliquidated claims of each state on the union for important services during the revolutionary war. But the experience of 15 years has decided the question, and shewn that it would have been *greatly* to the interest of all classes and descriptions throughout our union. If equal justice had been done to the generosity of those who have so long withheld their just claims from the public eye: if the United States had added a sum to the assumed debts of the states equal to ten dollars a head for each inhabitant, they might have called it a gratuity, in part, for inestimable services....inestimable not only for the blessings they procured in our independence, but for the 300 millions of acres that were unexpectedly won from upper Canada, in addition to the territory claimed by the revolutionary provinces as their own.

This inestimable prize would not only have liquidated *our just debts*, it would sink ten times the amount long before the certificates therefor could be *beneficially* spared from general CIRCULATION *as money*. WHAT WE OUGHT TO HAVE DONE, in part, for *real services totaly neglected*, a recurrence to pages 129 and 130, and to any history of the times, will fully evince. The plan *proposed* would have raised the debt to about 100 millions, and yet to less than one fifth of the British extra expenses in the same war....a war, during which our personal increase does not appear to have been retarded from former rates, and the extra 300 millions of acres won therein, being equal to the averaged quality of the acres of Britain, may finally be worth at least the *rental* of the present purchase money, at two dollars the acre. But the substance of this digressive note will be reserved for continuation in *its place*.

Specification of the nominal public debt of the United States, from January 1st 1800, and 1805, exclusive of the sinking funds.

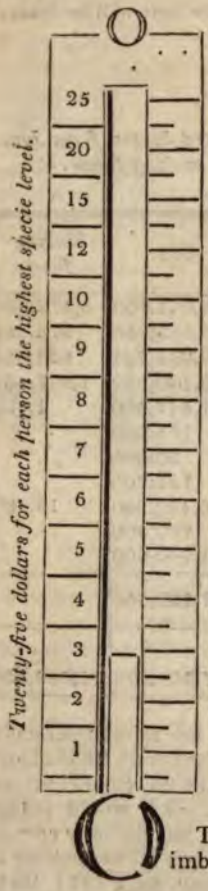
	1800.	1805.	*Sinking fund.*
Foreign debt, ...	10,819,000	4,065,000	8,172,000
Deferred stock 6 per cent. .	13,682,944	13,672,966	976,362
Three per cent.	19,086,708	19,094,231	622,680
Six per cent.	28,038,467	28,190,862	1,897,535
Five and one half per cent. .	1,847,500	1,847,500	1,400
Four and one half per cent. .	176,000	176,000	
Six per cent. 1796, . . .	80,000	80,000	
Six per cent. navy, ...	929,200	711,700	
Eight per cent.	5,000,000	6,462,300	19,400
Bank U. S. loan, ...	3,640,000	700,000	
Louisiana contracted 1803, .		11,250,000	
See sinking fund,		11,689,366	
Nominal debt including sinking fund. *dollars*, . .	89,443,437	97,939,926	11,689,366

The usual offsetts to ascertain the true debt, are reimbursements, sinking funds, cash in the treasury, custom house bonds, and balance due for instalments of the public lands; these, if the three per cent. and eight per cents. are reduced to six per cent. stocks, would reduce the present debt below fifty millions of dollars; but the only correct mode of comparing the burthens for any two years is, by looking at the population and at the variation table of money, page 142; these will prove that our debt was at its acme in 1791; since which it is so

far reduced by depreciation of money, and by appreciation of the total valuation of the estates liable for the debt, as to make the real burthen in 1806, not one-third of that of the year 1791, as may be seen by the scale, page 187, for the comparative burthens of each year.

UNITED STATES FINANCIAL MONEY-METER

To explain the effects of loans, and sinking funds, on the physical and moral abilities and energies of a commonwealth.



Foreign loans of specie may fill the meter.

Specie level or average of commercial Europe in 1805.

Money will gently begin to flow off before it reaches the general level.

Real estates sell at twenty five to thirty years purchase.

Lands higher and near their acme. Interest 5 per cent.

Science extending. All real estate at a fair price, and labour also.

Commerce brisk, the arts flourish, neat husbandry prevails.

Back lands rise, labour lowers, interest six per cent.

Industry gains ground with commerce and agriculture.

Commerce flourishes, and with it every thing improves.

Back lands begin to sell at two dollars, in small parcels.

Money reaches the middle country; all labour very high, in 1800.

Money still centers in the cities; usury twelve per cent. in 1806.

Idleness abounds; usury at twenty to thirty per cent.

Extreme distress, universal distrust, government in danger.

The principal drains are, by sinking funds, or reimbursements of foreign loans *in bills or specie*.

Different views of the United States debt, at different periods.

years.	*Gross or nominal debt United States, see page* 66.	*Debt after deducting sinking fund & reimbursements, see page* 67.	*Net debt after the further offsets of bonds & cash in the treasury.*	*Comparative debt for each person after reference to depreciation & increase of population.*
	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.	DOLLS. CTS.
1791	76,781,953	76,081,969	73,670,259	18 25
1792	77,124,300	75,924,300	72,797,970	18 5
1793	78,402,946	76,383,762	70,379,950	16 50
1794	79,424,668	77,159,646	69,185,090	15
1795	84,980,438	81,726,203	71,785,132	14 60
1796	83,404,139	80,803,795	70,862,624	14
1797	81,324,139	76,774,512	63,432,545	12 40
1798	81,244,139	76,010,965	63,616,936	11 10
1799	88,456,038	80,291,805	65,385,826	10 50
1800	89,443,437	80,161,207	59,767,483	8
1801	88,745,704	77,869,018	57,304,914	7 25
1802	87,451,521	74,257,743	54,253,931	6
1803	98,196,018	80,955,949	63,124,921	6 5
1804	97,939,926	77,565,959	57,747,605	5 90
1805	97,232,006	73,725,947		

For depreciation, see variation tables, page 142.

It cannot be too often repeated, *till it is fully impressed*, that our foreign loans of money are lightened continually, both by our increasing ability and by the depreciation *of all money*, and that none of the *calculations for the old world*, will explain our fortunate situation, particularly in the former instance; for while our back lands are so far below European rates, a comparatively small addition only to our specie medium, by raising the demand and price for these lands, has an almost incredible effect. All which is explained in another part of this work, *on the utility of loans to any young and under valued country*, such as the United States; and perhaps in future, New Holland.

The views in the first and second columns only of the last table, have hitherto governed our committees of ways and means; but they are *very deceptive*, owing to the continual variation of money by depreciation, by increased population, and by the consequent approach of all our real estates to their acme; to which though they may not arrive in the present century, they rapidly advance, and stop only

when checked by the antifinancial conduct of *that legislature whose duty it is to provide for the general welfare.* Our ancestors well knew we wanted only MEN AND MONEY, to bring the averaged value or rental of our real estates equal to those of England, now near three dollars the acre, which they multiply by 30 to ascertain the true value in fee of all landed estate. This valuation for England increases as the old rents fall in, and new leases are granted, governed by the *depreciation of all money:* these are now often at 60*s.* that fifty years since were given at 5*s.* to 10*s.* (See the British agricultural reports.) Hence, if as an outline for fifty years, we rate the acme of our public lands at fifty dollars, we shall be still *within the mark* Till our financial conduct is governed by the rules of HUME, of LOCKE, and all other correct statesmen, "*to keep money always on the increase,*" to quadrate with our population, and with the universal depreciation of all money, we shall virtually pay AN ENORMOUS TAX to all the foreign and commercial nations who are not equally short sighted with us.

To the resemblance of the duties of a financier to those of *the watch* at the nilometer, for wholesome distributions of the rich circulating fluid on the Egyptian delta, another simple illustration may be added. Whenever the *public lands* do not rise in demand, and sell in the ratio with the increase of our population, including the depreciation of all money throughout the commercial world, we may compare their stagnant situation to water at the bottom of a deep well, with a short, a cracked, or a crazy pump or piston. If in such exigencies we have often seen a bucket of the essential fluid, borrowed from a neighbouring fountain, immediately produce a plentiful supply, and no injury arise from even an excessive surplus in consequence, *can we yet be at a loss how to act where the cases are so exactly similar?* We have been wrong for near twelve years; hence the total of our United States valuation, that ought to have more than quadrupled its rate in 1791, and at least doubled that of the present year, is now nearly at a stand in comparison with the effects of the correct individual enterprize of many of our industrious citizens. *To know* that we have been financially wrong, we have only to compare the price of the public property with that of *private* persons, out of the reach of the baneful effects of our *public* errors. Our public property, in real estate, is chiefly in lots in Washington, and in lands in the west, both of which, entirely owing to our errors in finance, have been *falling in price!* while other property has risen rapidly every where, in spite of the scarcity of our money....a scarcity created by the drains of our injurious *cash* sinking fund; to which, if the present or a future congress, like Smollet's *Mrs. Bramble,* on her marriage, should "*grow more economical than ever,*" they *may add,* a *man sinking fund,* and export our labourers, and thus remove all the obligations we are under to the old world, that we may be no longer *in debt!* Our *financial* character will then surely be complete, if it be not already at the cap of the climax.

In order further to elucidate the public debt of the United States, it may be proper to give the following extracts, viz. as the soldiers did not all know *the truth*, they did not suppose that any *real* want of financial skill, had occasioned their many hardships from grievous disappointment; hence in their camp meetings, they plainly told each other, they had lost all confidence in the gentlemen their country had chosen to provide for the general weal; and therefore, as they had won 300 millions of acres from British Canada, in addition to the territory of the colonists, whose independence they had pledged their lives to establish, it was urged that out of these surplus lands *they might pay themselves*, by immediate possession of the entire property to which they were entitled, on the principles that govern our cruising ships; thus one half of the prize lands belonged of right to the captors, *after discharging all the claims for outfits and expenses*; then the remaining half would belong to the owners of the ship, who during the cruise had remained in safety at home.

They acknowledged that both the owners and crew had sometimes employed the same agents; but this was by no means necessary. Justice might be done by the confidential trustees of each party, while acting in concert with the same justice in view, for the benefit of all parties; they therefore proposed, that army agents should meet an equal number *only* on these grounds; some soldiers were entirely opposed to trusting any thing to the *depreciation men*, as congress were called, for having issued paper money, payable *without date*, *without time*, *and without interest*; and calling these *barren old rags* money, *to defraud* either the soldier or his assignee *by a depreciation* that they all knew might be limited by this simple sentence, WITH LEGAL INTEREST TILL PAID. Such men cannot regain our confidence, said they, we will have no agents but honest men of our own chusing, who shall liquidate all just claims at home and abroad against our *prize-of-war lands:* they are amply sufficient for every thing. In the details of the various plans of those days, one proposed that the public or *prize lands* should be surveyed and offices established, in which all liquidated claims should be received at one dollar the acre; each applicant was to have his choice of the property in the order of the application; an interest was to accrue at the same moment, both for the lands and for the claims by certificates, all equitably liquidated to a day. The land officers were to be permitted to sell for cash, to defray the interest of all liquidated claims, provided the same rule was observed in the price, or that a small advance should be demanded of cash purchasers, to raise the price of the certificates, *at least to par*, after the existing *war debt* was thus amply provided for, in lands sacredly appropriated. The agents were to inform congress of the quantity of lands remaining, and to agree with them on an equal mode of division by lot; and then the army agents were to distribute certificates for their part, proportioned by a general *army scale* for the amount; the certificate holders were to receive either the acres or the interest, at their option, in exchange, with the right to sink both

in the land offices at any time within 20 years, after which all the outstanding claims were to be deemed void, and the certificates therefor as lost forever.

This plan was by many thought visionary *at the time;* but it has since been proved that it was eligible with some additions, and could have been carried into effect by the *joint* agreement of all the parties; *perhaps to great general advantage*, as far as the increase of our specie circulation only was concerned; but if it would have given to the army, for their half of the *prize*, above an hundred millions of acres, or one hundred millions of dollars, it *was too much*; the poor remaining soldiers have however the misfortune, as their affairs now stand, to be *(many of them!)* in a very dependent and forlorn state, by not being able to prove, by external marks, that their present inabilities are the effect of excessive hardships in their country's service.

The following is perhaps the best written among the letters that circulated in the camp, at these trying times: it cost general Washington, and his best friends, much anxiety and labor before the army could be reconciled to congress, who they believed had deceived them *by design.*

It may be proper before we give this artful letter, to state further, that a memorial was presented to congress, in December, 1782, in behalf of the army, by three commissioners, consisting of maj. gen. M' Dougall, and two field officers, in which their wishes were thus expressed: "1. present pay....2. a settlement of the arrearages of pay and security for what is due....3. a commutation of the half pay allowed by different resolutions of congress for an equivalent in gross....4. a settlement of the account of deficiences of rations and compensations....5. a settlement of the accounts of deficiences of cloathing and compensation." In April following, the army was informed, by their commissioners, that congress had "decided on nothing of moment for them." Upon this, a meeting of the general and field officers was called at the public building, for the express purpose of considering "what further measures (if any) should be adopted to obtain redress." This anonymous summons was accompanied with the letter in question.

"TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Gentlemen....A fellow soldier, whose interest and affections bind him strongly to you, whose past sufferings have been as great, whose future fortunes may be as desperate as yours; would beg leave to address you.

Age has its claims, and rank is not without its pretensions to advice; but though unsupported by both, he flatters himself that the plain language of sincerity and experience, will neither be unheard nor unregarded.

Like many of you, he loved private life, and left it with regret. He left it, determined to retire from the field with the necessity that called him to it, and not till then, not till the enemies of his country, the slaves of power, and the hirelings of injustice, were compelled to

abandon their schemes, and acknowledge America as terrible in arms as she had been humble in remonstrance. With this object in view, he has long shared in your toils, and mingled in your dangers. He has felt the cold hand of poverty without a murmur, and has seen the growing insolence of wealth without a sigh. But, too much under the direction of his wishes, and sometimes weak enough to take desire for opinion, he has till lately, very lately, believed in the justice of his country. He hoped that as the clouds of adversity scattered, and as the sunshine of peace and better fortune broke in upon us, the coldness and severity of government would relax, and that more than justice, that gratitude, would blaze forth upon those hands, which had upheld her in the darkest stages of her passage from impending servitude to acknowledged independence. But faith has its limits as well as temper, and there are points beyond which neither can be stretched, without sinking into cowardice, or plunging into credulity. This, my friends, I conceive to be your situation. Hurried to the very verge of both, another step would ruin you forever. To be tame and unprovoked when injuries press hard upon you, is more than weakness; but to look up for kinder usage, without one manly effort of your own, would fix your character, and shew the world how richly you deserve those chains you broke. To guard against this evil, let us take a view of the ground upon which we now stand, and thence carry our thoughts forward, for a moment, into the unexplored field of expedient.

After a pursuit of seven years, the object for which you set out is at length brought within your reach. Yes, my friends, that suffering courage of yours, was active once; it has conducted the United States of America through a doubtful and bloody war. It has placed her in the chair of independency, and peace returns again to bless....whom? A country courting your return to private life, with tears of gratitude, and smiles of admiration; longing to divide with you that independency which your gallantry has given, and those riches which your wounds have preserved? Is this the case? or is it rather, a country that tramples upon your rights, disdains your cries, and insults your distress? Have you not, more than once, suggested your wishes, and made known your wants to congress....wants and wishes which gratitude and policy should have anticipated, rather than evade? And have you not lately, in the meek language of intreating memorials, begged from their justice, what you could no longer expect from their favor? How have you been answered? Let the letter which you are called to consider to-morrow make the reply.

If this be then your treatment, while the swords you wear are necessary for the defence of America, what have you to expect from peace, when your voice shall sink and your strength dissipate by division? when those very swords, the instruments and companions of your glory, shall be taken from your sides, and no remaining mark of military distinctions be left, but your marks, infirmities, and scars?

Can you then consent to be the only sufferers of this revolution, and, retiring from the field, grow old in poverty, wretchedness, and contempt? Can you consent to wade through the vileness of dependency, and owe the miserable remains of life to charity, which has hitherto been spent in honor? If you can, go, and carry with you the jest of tories, and the scorn of whigs; the ridicule, and what is worse, the pity of the world. Go, starve, and be forgotten! but if your spirit should revolt at this; if you have sense enough to discover, and spirit sufficient to oppose tyranny, whatever garb it may assume; whether it be the plain coat of republicanism, or the splendid robe of royalty; if you have yet learned to discriminate between a people and a cause; between men and principles, awake, attend to your situation, and redress yourselves. If the present moment be lost, every future effort is in vain; and your threats then will be as empty as your entreaties now.

I would advise you, therefore, to come to some final opinion, upon what you can bear, and what you will suffer. If your determination be in any proportion to your wrongs, carry your appeal from the justice to the fears of government. Change the milk and water style of your memorials; assume a bolder tone; decent, but lively, spirited, and determined; and suspect the man who would advise to more moderation, or longer forbearance. Let two or three men who can feel as well as write, be appointed to draw up your late remonstrance; for I would no longer give it the soothing, soft, unsuccessful epithet of memorial. Let it represent, in language that will neither dishonour you by its rudeness, nor betray you by its fears, what has been promised by congress, and what has been performed; how long and patiently you have suffered, how little you have asked; and how much of that little has been denied. Tell them that, though you were the first, and would wish to be the last to encounter danger; that though despair itself can never drive you into dishonor, it may drive you from the field: that the wound often irritated, and never healed, may at length become incurable; and that the slightest mark of indignity from congress now, must operate like the grave, and part you forever: that in any political event, the army has its alternative. If peace, that nothing shall separate you from your arms but death. If war, that courting the auspices, and inviting the direction of your illustrious leader, you will retire to some yet unsettled country, smile in your turn, and "mock when their fear cometh on." But let it represent also, that should they comply with the request of your late memorials, it would make you more happy, and them more respectable. That while the war should continue, you would follow their standard to the field; and that when it came to an end, you would withdraw into the shade of private life, and give the world another subject of wonder and applause....an *army victorious over its enemies; victorious over itself.*"

The immediate attention of our Washington to his duty, at this critical moment; the full avowal of his firm reliance on the purity of the intentions of congress to liquidate the accounts of the army, and as far as they were able, to do justice, pacified the soldiers; while the anonymous letter had the effect to rouse the dormant sensibilities of the states, for which purposes, no doubt, it was chiefly designed. The author well knew that our *old charter* congress, possessed but the shadow of the necessary powers for the general weal. What could be more farcical than a power to raise an army, with nothing to support it? To obtain loans, but not to discharge them? To make laws, but not to execute them? To make treaties, but none to fulfil them? With *astonishing* powers *of promise*, but really none for performance? Hence, after the accounts of the army were liquidated, most of the soldiery looked upon the *new paper* given them, as very *doubtful. This is mentioned here as a memento for posterity.* The writer of this note, with a number of his friends of the army, parted with their public paper at an eighth of its nominal value, *for present substatence;* but they did not therefore conceive they had any demand on the purchasers, after the funding system. They abandoned what they then conceived to be a great risk, *equal to the premium.* As this was a common sentiment, our quixotes of the army were generally hurt at the proposition in congress to interfere with their private bargains, in order to obtain for them *a return of premium*, not contemplated at the moment of insurance, when *the whole property* was abandoned for a sum in hand, *by mutual agreement*, and all parties equal judges of the final result. The feelings, therefore, of the gentlemen were hurt at the attempt to do them a mere pecuniary service at the expense of *their unsullied honor.** They further said, what the few that remain on this side heaven will yet say, if congress are ever disposed to make up their losses by any provision out of the prize-of-war lands, for the few soldiers that are *in extreme want*, though with *no external scars*, it will be very acceptable, and settle the account for ever.† This might still be done by issuing notes in full, bearing interest, till sunk in the land offices, at 2 dollars the acre, and call for not a thousandth part of the surplus prize lands, after every part of the war debt was thereby provided for, in exchange for acres at the rates established by law; but instead of doing this, congress have contemplated reducing the price of lands, now too low, and to favor *lord Melville* jealousies in our country. No more of the war debt is to be duly honored in the land offices, in future!!! This a few speculating gentlemen have been for some time trying to effect

---

*The motion for a discrimination in favor of the original possessor of certificates of public debt, was made indubitably with THE VERY BEST PATRIOTIC INTENTIONS; but as in the course of the debate many improper expressions and reflections were cast *on both sides*, these occassioned an unfortunate breach and a marked division into parties not yet on the original footing of UNANIMITY FOR THE PUBLIC WEAL.

† When ye do this for one of the least of these, *ye do it unto me.*

in congress, and against their designs we now quote Mr. Gallatin's public sentiments.*

Extract from Mr. Gallatin's sketch of the finances of the United States.

"The actual demand which must regulate the price that may be obtained by congress, for the lands belonging to the public, is determined itself by the increase of population. Land of good quality, and in actual demand for settlers, will fetch 4 dollars, payable in about 5 years by instalment. If sold upon shorter terms of credit or in large tracts, the real settlers are generally excluded in favor of speculators who buy to sell again.

"The provision which fixes the price at two dollars *at least*, will exclude speculators to a certain degree. •

"Various circumstances render it impossible to form any tolerable correct conjecture on the amount of sales; it is not probable that on the plan which has been adopted, they will exceed 250,000 acres; the first year will perhaps be more productive than the succeeding ones." *(The last years sale was* 619,266 *acres, for* $1,235,953.*)*

"The lands may be applied to the payment of the debt either indirectly or immediately: INDIRECTLY, by selling for the best price that can be obtained, and applying the monies to the redemption of the public debt; *immediately*, by inducing the holders of some species of the debt, to exchange it for lands by *making* the price payable in certificates of debt: the second mode *will secure a profter application of the proceeds of the lands*; the land *itself* will pay the debt, *without coming into the treasury* in the shape of money, WHICH MIGHT BE APPLIED TO OTHER PURPOSES!" He then proposed, page 145, a subscription and lottery plan, to dispose of ten millions of acres at two dollars on a credit and instalments, with interest at the rate *of three per cent.* payable in any species of stock at its nominal value. The advantage to subscribers (says Mr. G.) would be obvious; the average price of lands equal in situation and quality, is now 4 dollars: a part might now, in 1796, be sold above that price; a great portion of the lands will attain itwithin a shorter period than ten years; *the most remote situation will be worth it at the expiration of that time*, viz. in 1806. The only objections made to this plan of Mr. Gallatin's was, the profit to be made by the speculators was equal to the intire purchase money proposed, and this profit ought to go either to the United States, or to individual settlers, rather than to speculators.

---

* In aid of this injurious speculation in favor of *treasury patronage*, the committee of ways and means joined their influence, to the *astonishment* of every one who saw the inevitable effects of such measures; but there is now reason to hope as soon as the speculative operation is effected *by the authors* of the motion, that order will be restored; and as the sales of the public lands have, even in a scarcity of money, *so far exceeded the expectations of Mr. Gallatin*, when he opposed a cash sinking fund, in favor of a *debt sinking fund in the lands only*, we hope another session will not pass till the true interest of the UNION may be thus established for *at least* half a century to come.

Such were the patriotic opinions of Mr. A. Gallatin, now secretary of the treasury. These he is now, *more than ever*, called to defend, if he is still firmly opposed to excessive or unnecessary treasury patronage, to useless commissions, &c. as he has formerly declared. Now is the time for us to prove this patriotism, by reloaning the reimbursements of foreign loans, and doing this in a manner that the specie drain in the *cash* sinking funds may be stopped, and all future foreign and domestic debts die in the land offices *their natural death*. This would indeed be highly grateful to the old soldier, thus *to know who* had contributed to make so important a present as the value of the war debt, and a surplus of 200 millions of acres to his country: this they ought to be allowed to make; for it is more than one hundred per cent. better, in the entire operation on the acres in question, than any other plan ever proposed in congress.

Its effects upon the CURRENT CIRCULATION *of money*, for the universal benefit of all classes and descriptions of our citizens, and for the general weal, are too obvious to require any comment; while the refusal of certificates of war debt, for the prize-of-war lands, in the public offices, can only disgust the whole commercial world for its injustice, impolicy, and for the fixing a British *cash* sinking fund in lieu of a debt sinking fund, instead of retaining the specie loans in Europe till our citizens find we have no further use for the addition to our *very deficient* capital, with our over growing population.

More will be repeated on these subjects of lands, of loans, and of sinking funds, than would have been published here, but for the known present intentions of *further speculations* on the public property. We were so fortunate as to apprize many members of both houses, of an attempt to reduce the public lands to 125 cents, a short time since. Who knows but we may be again with the majority? We shall, however, at *every risk*, oppose all such highly injurious designs as those, for the unnecessary reduction of price in the public lands, and for public CASH or MAN drains, till we have a surplus of both.

If the specie drains are not counterpoised by public reloans, one of two effects must necessarily follow in consequence. Our merchants, finding an annual flux greater than the annual balance, realized in the amount of their imports, must have recourse to the forming of *more banks*, for stock to remit; and thus subject us to 8 per cent. annual drains, in lieu of 4 to 6 per cent. paid by the United States; or they must suffer immense losses by the effect of the superior specie capital with their European commercial rivals. This is *common sense*, and financially true, though there are a few superficial essays, that by mere sophisms may have made contrary impressions. Witness the late rise of usurious interest, and specie is now *at five per cent.* advance; to remit the *rise* of British bills, that would be down 6 to 10 per cent. under par, if government were no longer rival purchasers in the market, to the great and manifest injury of our extensive commerce, at a very important period for the interest of agriculture.

An estimate of all the real and personal property in the United States.

1 million of habitations and apparel for 6 millions of persons, with shops, barns, implements, tools, furniture, &c. each 360 dollars, ...	$ 360,000,000
39 millions acres of lands averaged at 6 dollars, .	234,000,000
150 do. acres adjoining and near the cultivated lands averaged at $3\frac{1}{2}$ dollars, ...	525,000,000
451 million acres, the residue of all the lands in the United States, averaged at 2 dollars, . . .	902,000,000
The carriages, horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry & other live stock at 70 dolls. each family,	70,000,000
Turnpike, canal, and toll bridge stock, . . .	15,000,000
10,000 flour, grist, saw, iron, and other mills, value not less than 400 dolls. each, ...	4,000,000
1 million of slaves, averaged value 200 dolls. . .	200,000,000
Country produce on hand for exportation, manufacture, &c.	26,000,000
Stock in trade, viz 1,000,000 tons shipping. European, India, merchandise, &c. in specie, bank stock, insurance stock and all other incorporated funds,	150,000,000
Public buildings, churches, Washington city lots, arsenals, naval and military stores, arms, ammunition, frigates, dock yards, timber, &c. &c. . .	19,500,000
Total valuation for 1805, ...	2,505,500,000

Louisiana is omitted at present, because the boundaries are not yet adjusted. The addition is of *immense importance* in a pecuniary view; and as the union of all North America was contemplated in 1776, and a favourite topic with Franklin, Green, Washington, and all our most respectable patriots, we may embrace the whole in due time; for we have now above 100 thousand spare souls increasing annually for migration to the unsettled parts of our country. The slaves in the above table are rated too high, till they are better managed; but every thing else is below the mark, in at least the same amount. As the whole of this table would be materially affected by more, or by less money than we now have, the difference between foreign loans and continual drains should be carefully weighed by a kind of money meter. (See plans for these in page 186 and 197.)

The writer of this gave Mr. Hamilton a plan for regulating his disproportioned *cash sinking fund*, on his first return from abroad; but at that time parties ran so high, Mr. Hamilton could not attempt to add, for fear of a consequent injury by congress, to his existing plan.

The writer also proposed a CONCILIATORY LOAN, on account of the unequal operation of the funding system, by anticipations on the public land offices at 2 dollars the acre: this loan was to be at 10 dollars a head for each state, and FOR STATE PURPOSES, of banks, roads, canals, education and other improvements, and for a further sum to purchase the entire ground for the Federal city; this loan *to die* in the *lot office* of the city. *See Federal city, under note page* 82.)

The following tables may further evince the truth of all our preceding remarks on the value of money to the United States, to a certain extent; *and also the difference that a mere increase of men only would create in the price of real estate with no additional* STIMULI.

Men to each mile.	*Money averaged to each.*	*Productive of labour.*	*Public land per acre.*	*Labour per day.*	*Total valuation of the public lands.*	*Total valuation of all the property of the U. S.*
3	$ 2	4	1	$ 1	300,000,000	$ 800,000,000
5	2	4	1½	1	450,000,000	1,150,000,000
10	2	4	2	1	600,000,000	1,500,000,000
20	2	4	2½	1	750,000,000	2,000,000,000
50	2	4	3	1	900,000,000	2,400,000,000
6	3	4	2	*cts.* 75	600,000,000	2,500,000,000
6	5	5	4	70	1,200,000,000	4,500,000,000
6	10	8	7	60	2,100,000,000	6,000,000,000
6	15	10	8½	55	2,550,000,000	6,500,000,000
6	20	12	10	50	3,000,000,000	7,000,000,000

Among the materials for a larger work on ELEMENTAL ECONOMY, the above is sufficiently explained; but from this short table, and from the money meter, page 186, *a principle* only can be obtained. On *the principle*, therefore, the *economist* may reflect, and form the graduations for himself. (See pages 64, 66, 68, and 142.)

An *underrate* for lands generates feudal and allodial monopolies, and depresses population by promoting slavery and tyranny.

A *fair* price for lands brings labour down to a *fair* price; while a *low* price for lands creates a high, injurious price for common labour, and thereby promotes idleness.

A fair price *only*, for *white* labour, would banish slavery from the healthy parts of our country.

The reason why too low a rate for lands raises the price of labour, is obvious. What *free* man will work for another, while he can buy *good lands*, at 2 to 4 or 5 dollars the acre, on which he need not work above one or two days in the week, to gain a comfortable subsistence? Hence our back country people are sometimes more idle than is either for their health, or for the peace and happiness of their families. More *money* from Europe, and the natural *consequence* more *workmen*, would correct this by migrations with their certificates to buy lands, &c.

"*Men follow money,*
As flies follow honey." *Old proverb.*

REPORT of the amount of stock possessed by creditors, &c. under the following denominations, on 30th June, 1803.

STOCKS.	FOREIGNERS.				*States.*	*Incorporated bodies.*	*Domestic individuals.*	*Total dollars.*
	English.	*Dutch.*	*All other foreigners.*	*Total foreigners.*				
6 per cent. .	3,447,672	7,285,592	928,951	11,662 217	2,306,253	5,818,798	8,448,316	28,235,585
3 do. . .	6,663,371	3,902,307	663,868	11,229,546	1,728,126	1,028,929	5,086,091	19,072,695
Def'd 6 do. .	4,207,053	1,903,718	546,075	6,656,847	1,558,084	1,563,669	3,869,198	13,647,800
8 per cent. .	787,500	136,200	303,900	1,227,600	14,100	1,249,100	3,975,800	6,466,600
5 ½ do. . .	727,500	445,700	97,400	1,270,600	- - -	204,600	372,300	1,847,500
4 ½ do. . .	41,600	9,000	- - -	50,600	- - -	108,200	17,200	176,000
Navy 6 do. .	8,100	11,400	2,300	21,800	2,000	123,100	561,700	708,600
*Total, . .	15,882,797	13,693,918	2,542,495	32,119,211	5,608,564	10,096,398	22,330,606	70,154,781
Louisiana 6,	9,250,000	1,500,000	500,000	11,250,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,250,000
Bank U. S. .	4,000,000	2,000,000	200,000	6,200,000	- - .	120,000	3,680,000	10,000,000
State banks,	5,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	9,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	120,000	26,000,000
Insurance co.	500,000	- - -	- - -	500,000	100,000	400,000	10,000,000	9,000,000
Turnpikes & canal, . .	100,000	80,000	- - -	180,000	- - -	100,000	3,120,000	3,400,000
Total, . .	54,732,797	20,273,918	4,242,495	59,249,211	8,708,564	14,716,391	36,010,606	129,804,781

* The items preceding this line are from the treasury reports.

Official statement of the United States' debt, June 1803, *with the number of stockholders then enumerated, exclusive of the stock in the name of the commissioners for the sinking fund; also an estimate for* 1804, *of all the other monied associations in the United States.*

On what books.	*Total amount of stock on the several books.*	*Dividend on all the stocks for one year.*	*Number of U. S. Stock-holders.*	*Banks, Insurance cos. Turnpikes, &c.*	
				Monied companies	*Stock-holders.*
Treas. U. S.	25,399,862	1,613,678	2,152		
New Hamp.	501,658	31,996	171	21	1,000
Mass.	11,537,080	785,036	4,199	68	6,000
R. Island,	827,375	55,181	471	14	850
Connecticut,	1,692,051	113,484	710	18	1,850
New York,	11,732,132	770,155	2,204	51	5,000
New Jersey,	442,729	29,591	212	18	850
Pennsylva.	12,854,712	848,665	2,746	42	4,000
Delaware,	173,439	11,997	46	4	350
Maryland,	1,023,217	61,210	157	16	3,800
Virginia,	969,173	62,876	376	9	700
N. Carolina,	123,818	7,840	43	6	450
S. Carolina,	2,767,204	188,618	727	14	1,050
Georgia,	110,324	8,294	22	5	400
	70,154,781	4,590,628	14,236	286	26,300

Believing, as we do, from every view taken of the subject in all its connections, that small incorporations of the *respublicæ*, or things held in common for mutual and equitable benefit, by affording frequent profitable dividends, are of primary importance firmly to attach a free people to the form of a commonwealth in the plan of their general government; we continue to do all in our power to extend in our own country, those institutions that are most likely to operate as an equipoise to the allodial and feudal tendency of the land monopolizing systems of the Mr. Barings and Pultneys, and many of our wealthy citizens.

Dr. Price, and many others believed, that these *little monied republics*, by embracing the interests of so great a portion of the middling and poorer classes of the people, that composed the retainers and villains of feudal times, by affording something periodically from the savings of the industrious, in addition to the daily product of their labour, stimulated to further industry. Hence a new character was given to the common people of Holland, and of England. From being in the most servile state of dependance, they soon began to con-

tend for *rights*, that the allodial and feudal lords *at first* denied them; but in time, their opponents so far succeeded as to be perhaps the only means of preserving the remaining traits of republicanism that survived the accession of Charles the IId, and continues to exist till this day. With such impressions in favour of numerous incorporated commonwealth plans, for *republican security*, we regret that they are not more numerous; but as they daily increase, we hope in time, by the manner in which our states, as well as the United States, and all our associations shall become linked in these golden, social chains, that even if we extended over all North America, we should still *find it strongly to our* interest, as well as agreeable to our inclinations, to continue in peaceable and in cordial connection.

If it be true, that a great commonwealth cannot long be preserved without these *interesting* ties, we hope that all true friends to our republican union will do all they can to extend the system of banks, insurance companies, canals, turnpikes, bridge companies, and all other such useful commonwealth associations, with *small* shares, to embrace the poorer classes, and thus to stimulate them to further industry, which they have never failed to do, where frequent free elections have given a correct *direction* to the employment of the funds, for the encouragement of all useful labour. The immense resources combined within these systems, to stimulate to further industry, while they contribute to increase the capital of a community, form a complete contrast to the tendency of riches in a monarchy, where a ribbon, a ring, a garter, or a feather, too often forms the most substantial fetters against the powers of industry, and render man as idle, and in reality as worthless, as the four footed *gentleman* of Dr. Franklin. We do not mean to assert, that there are no industrious, even among the *privileged* orders, that operate as stimulants to animate those who might otherwise remain in idleness; but this class are often too numerous and too disproportioned, where it is a thing of governmental creation, while the stimulating classes are perhaps no more than may be proper in a commonwealth. The immense sums that the general government might have gained by borrowing in Holland, at 4 per cent. in 1790, and by subscribing something to each state bank, as well as the bank of the United States; and the immense sums that our active citizens would have gained by the use of this money, is very candidly conceded by Mr. Gallatin, when he tells us, in his report, Oct. 23, 1803, it is now evident that our wealth increases faster than our population; that is, after paying the interest on all public and private debts, which will require at least 12 per cent. profit on our money, borrowed by our merchants and the public from abroad. *Why are we now paying off* 5½ *per cents, while* 6 *per cents are under par*?

Why I repeat it, are we thus wastefully returning our money to Europe? When will our venerable political fathers attend to their financial, their primary duties, and make OUR COUNTRY THE FIRST OF THE UNIVERSE?

It was our intention to have inserted a particular statement of every thing we could obtain relative to the public lands, but we find we have not room in our manual; and to save us some trouble in our next edition, we beg leave to suggest the propriety of a more particular and retrospective view in the official returns to be presented in future. At present we do not find in these statements any recapitulation, forming the sums total of all the lands sold or of their proceeds, or of the lands granted to the army, and of the number of acres given away for the various reasons assigned in the laws concerning these donations. As it is our opinion, that both the states and the United States, have been too hasty in granting and selling in times past, we know of no means so likely to prevent such errors in future, as very full statements of all that has been done with the public lands; provided these statements are accompanied with notes, explaining the present state and value of the former grants. They will assist future sales of the public property, *at fair prices*, or nearer the true value than those demanded and received at any time hitherto, (the sales of the reserved sections at 8 dollars excepted.) By our list revised since the table was printed off, (see page 68,) we have found an error, and obtained another year's sales in addition to the statement referred to. We hope the following is near the truth; but we still want the York sales of 1786, &c.

The total sales to October 1803, from the commencement, was above 919,724 acres, for, we believe, $ 2,248,509, and the rest as follows:

ANNUAL SALES.			TOTAL LANDS SOLD.	
Years.	*Acres.*	*Proceeds.*	*Acres.*	*Proceeds.*
1803	199,080	$ 398,161	919,724	$ 2,248,509
1804	373,611	772,851	1,293,335	3,020,360
1835	619,266	1,235,953	1,902,601	4,266,313
1806				
1807				

The next year's sales may shew the impropriety of refusing the receipt of public debt for public lands. To increase in the ratio of our preceding experience, near a million of acres must sell for above two millions of dollars in the year 1806, and 60 per cent. on this for the next year; but we have already said enough on this topic, and against the cash sinking fund, and on the subject of lots and lands. Perhaps we have *said too much*, from our anxious desire to place this all important subject in a true light.

We confess, we are apprehensive that a stranger might suppose we have not treated our political fathers with sufficient respect, but "faithful are the wounds of a real friend," and meaning well, *we glory as much in our republican frankness as we do in the liberty of our American press.*

A General Index for the heads of the general table. (*See page* 68 *to* 70.)

			In 1805.	*In* 180
Territories of the United States*		*Acres.*	1,280,000,000	
Free persons, *(See note)* . .	A	*Persons.*	5,156,000	
Slaves, ...		*Do.*	1,024,900	
Freed persons of colour, . . .		*Do.*	131,000	
Births, ...		*Do.*	321,000	
Deaths, ...		*Do.*	158,000	
Total population, ...	A	*Do.*	6,180,000	
Total increase, *yearly*, ...		*Do.*	180,000	
Persons to each mile, . . .	B	*Do.*	3	
Dwelling-houses, ...	C	*Houses.*	1,225,900	
Colleges, ...	D	*Number.*	20	
Academies, ...		*Do.*	41	
Improved lands, ...	E	*Acres.*	39,400,000	
Averaged price, cultivated, . .		*Cents.*	6 25	
Do. in their natural state, . .		*Cents.*	2 20	
Horses, ...	F	*Horses.*	1,235,000	
Horn cattle, ...		*Cattle.*	2,960,000	
Toll bridges, ...	G	*Capital*	2,900,000	
Turnpikes and canals, ...		*Do.*	6,000,000	
Militia, ...	H	*Men.*	1,100,000	
Navy U. S.	I	*Vessels.*	24	
Seamen, ...	K	*Seamen.*	66,000	
Tons shipping, ...	L	*Shipping.*	1,443,453	
Imports, ...	M	*Dollars.*	96,000,000	
Exports, ...	N	*Do.*	95,000,000	
Insurance companies, . . .	O	*Capital.*	13,000,000	
Averaged labour per day, .	P	*Cents.*	75	
Do wheat per bushel, . . .		*Do.*	130	
Revenue, ...	Q	*Dollars.*	11,826,307	
Expenditure, ...	R	*Do.*	12,615,112	
Metalic medium, ...	S	*Do.*	18,000,000	
Banks, ...	T	*Number.*	72	
Bank capital, ...		*Dollars.*	43,000,000	
Bank notes circulating, . . .		*Do.*	15,000,000	
Nominal public debt, . . .	U	*Do.*	97,232,006	
Sinking fund, ...		*Do.*	23,506,025	
Cash in the treasury, ...		*Do.*	4,037,005	
Custom house bonds, ...		*Do.*	18,000,000	
Total valuation U. States, .	W	*Do.*	2,505,000,000	
Public lands sold, ...	X	*Acres.*	1,902,601	
Proceeds public lands, ...		*Dollars.*	4,266,313	
NATIONAL FUNDS, viz.				
Active sinking fund & reimbt.	Y	*Dollars.*	23,506,058	
4500 lots in Washington city, .	Z	*Do.*	1,500,000	
Western public lands, . . .	Z	*Acres.*	250,000,000	
Louisiana lands, ...		*Do.*	400,000,000	

* The addition for Louisiana in 1804, is from a vague estimate, the bounds being yet undefined.

APPENDIX.

TOWARD the close of our prefatory address, we commenced a statement of all we knew of the national university, and of a few particulars respecting its seat, the city of Washington.

This ill fated city, if it had not been an *infant Hercules*, would have been strangled in its cradle by those baneful serpents *local prejudice* and *party spirit*, both of which the federal seat was wisely formed to overcome; and thus one day to save the republic! from the fate incident to the intestine divisions of ancient Greece. During the marked contempt, or (what was in fact the same) the neglect of congress toward the HEART OF THE UNION, the members were repeatedly consulted individually, but always found (with some honorable exceptions) averse to every expedient that could reasonably be expected to prepare the public building for the reception of government, *in due time*. This conduct, of a majority of the national legislature, it was thought, arose from a secret hope of defeating the existing plan for the seat of government.

The natural astonishment of the proprietors of the lands, above half of which they had now given to government, at this unexpected return from *such a source*, could only vent itself in self accusations and intestine divisions and disputes with the now merely nominal commissioners, who like our first congress under the old charter, had ample powers to promise, but scarce any *for performance*. At this critical juncture, the writer, from his known attachment to the object, was prevailed on to leave his private affairs, to engage in those for *the forlorn hope*, of doing something for the almost deserted *federal heart of the union*; with very little benefit to the city, except in obtaining a law for the bank of Columbia, then intended chiefly for the benefit of the city, and another for the bridge over the Potomac. He also headed a loan with 5,000 dollars, to the city; but as congress would not then afford their guarantee, it obtained no further.

The character in which the writer now officiated, to please his former commander, was, merely to fill a vacancy till another agent and supervisor could be found with more leisure for the office. At this crisis, as a dernier expedient, two United States lotteries were formed, but in magnitude disproportioned to the state of the city, with the host of active enemies that rival cities and rival lotteries had formed. As extensive credits were the only eligible mode of sale, they were recommended by the commissioners; but unfortunately for the treasurer of the city, and *the agent*, they were called on, in

the first instance, to make good all the losses and accidents, which unavoidably exceeded one fifth of the amount of the entire sales. In addition to these losses, it happened that one of the principal prize tickets promised a superb hotel; for the building of which, the sum originally allotted thereto by the scheme of the lottery, was punctually paid (agreeably to the order of the commissioners appointed by the congress of the United States) to the architect of their own appointment, for the public buildings of the city; but a depreciation of money, and a rise of all materials and labour, it is stated, rendered the original sum unequal to the completion of the building.

A law suit for the stated difference was now instituted; not against the public commissioners, but against *their agent!* although he had previously complied with all the terms of his agency: yet the suit was recovered and an extravagant sum awarded, under a belief, on the part of the jury, that government would not suffer a faithful individual to be injured in their service. By the event of this suit, and by the great fall of the city property, in consequence of the great sale and sacrifice of public property at auction, in 1802, above 1,500 lots, that cost 200,000 dollars, with the buildings thereon, were bought in for less than 26,000 dollars, the sum recovered of the writer to finish the hotel, as we have already stated. The writer has many reasons for making this known at this period: as most of the members of congress are his subscribers to this manual, it may favour a request he intends to make, viz.

That on a full investigation of the losses he has thus sustained in the public service, they will give the amount to the national university, from his original donation of 1,500 lots, (see page 24,) the amount of his unfortunate loss in public service, as agent to the commissioners of the United States, for the federal city; but as the exact loss is not yet ascertained, his memorial will not be presented to congress till the net and unavoidable amount is substantiated.*

As this loss *(possibly of the entire fortune of the writer)* occurred while he was writing this book, agreeably to promise, he has mentioned these circumstances naturally as an apology for the unexpected delay, occasioned in part by the trouble in attending to this suit; and, in spite of a natural flow of spirits, by the untimely loss, at this period, of two promising children, and by ill health, the remaining effects of the severe campaigns of 1775 to 1778. To those who are acquainted with the time requisite to form some of the tables, no further apology, we hope, will be necessary, even for some inaccuracies that may possibly have escaped us at each revision of the tables. *The stile* of our book, *being a secondary consideration*, was

---

* As the intention of the writer to give a large portion of his property in the city, to the university, was made known to the commissioners many years before this reverse of fortune, the request here mentioned, will, it is hoped, be the more effectual from this well known circumstance.

less attended to ; we now can only promise to revise this in a future edition, *and to leave off our delenda est Carthago repetitions, whenever we find they have produced the desirable effects.* From this digression we proceed to state, that with due attention on the part of the government of the union, to the property given by the original proprietors of Washington city, at least 500 dollars a lot might have been obtained *in due time*, on 10,000 of those given to the public ; leaving 2,000 to be disposed of to the first settlers, on condition of immediate improvement, on any reasonable terms, at discretion of the commissioners. But by the neglect duly to support these gentlemen in their early efforts, they were driven to many expedients needless to repeat, as we now believe that congress were in fact the cause of every important mistake, by refusing to guarantee the loans in anticipation of the estimate value of the lots. In consequence of these anticipations, with such resources, the president of the United States could have obtained the best assistance from any part of the world, and the city would now have twice its present inhabitants. We have tried to discover the cause of the recent sacrifice of 2,400 comfortable city lots, at an average of 10 dollars, and believe it arose chiefly from that careless inattention to which large bodies are subjected, chiefly from the extensive subdivision of their responsibility.

Is there no remedy for this? Why is not the judiciary begun? Why is THE SACRED MANSION OF THE PEOPLE, still in an unfinished state? It is now said that its noble dome is to be omitted and struck out of the original plan ;* but we hope this report is premature. The magnificent width of the avenues and principal streets of Washington, will require a corresponding stile in the size and elevation at least, of the public buildings, or they will be diminished in perspective from the extreme points of sight, so far as to lose that characteristic effect, which they ought ever to produce from every point of view.

Why is there yet so little ground taken into the navy yard? and why is not the grand hospital for invalids in a state to receive at least a part of the poor beggars we see wandering about, and shewing their honorable scars, to enforce this question? As we are the only country for which soldiers ever effected so much, this question is truly mortifying. *It will be time enough to desert them when their lands are gone.*

That we shall *soon* have a national university, *there is now the greatest reason to hope*, since many gentlemen who had read only of some objectionable institutions in Europe, and *who conceived we should of course imitate them*, are now fully convinced that *they were wholly mistaken:* hence many members of congress have contributed

---

* For this truly sublime and beautiful building, Dr. William Thornton received the premium ; but as it has undergone some changes by deviations, agreeably to the taste (de gustibus non est disputandum) of the several ingenious gentlemen who have superintended the work, we know not how much the original architect will disown.

to augment the fund of Washington, on finding that this national institution was intended both to give additional stability to the union, and yet to assist in the preservation of the independence of each individual state seminary; and that instead of interfering with the minor schools, it was *to have nothing to do with them*; that instead of controuling and humbling the state colleges, it was to contribute to their independency and to increase their importance; inasmuch as a principal controuling power over the most commanding features of the university, might be vested with the principals of the state seminaries.

The injuries complained of by some writers, from the two independent situations, by the too great salaries and too secure hold of their durable places, in the permanent officers of Europe, will no doubt be avoided in ours, and every thing done to make the university not only an epitome to correspond and harmonize always with the principles of our government and union, but highly conducive to the preservation of that freedom and independence possessed by all classes of the people composing our American commonwealth.

It would be an endless task, and require volumes to hold all that has been written in favour of a federal *heart and university*, in our periodical papers, since 1775. We shall only select a few.

Published September, 1787.

"If a federal university should be established, I shall advance my humble opinion on the plan: here it is enough to observe, that the institution must be simple, complete, and grand. The great science of politics requires a particular professorship; and a person qualified for this place, must be one of the first characters in the United States. A mere financier, or civilian, is not a politician: this philosophic character must understand morals, war, finance, commerce, manufactures, agriculture, police, philosophy; he must have a perfect view of all the great affairs of a nation in their whole extent and intimate connection. His republican heart should be equally noble with his understanding, animated with rational piety, warm philanthropy, and sublime patriotism, infinitely above the narrow sentiments of sects and parties. A mechanic may construct an admirable machine, whether he is a good man or not: but the design of a political system is the felicity of a nation; the *rights and feelings of millions* must be understood. The great artist must therefore feel the joys and sorrows of his species in every condition of life, and with impartial goodness secure to all the happiness they have a right to enjoy as men and citizens. A narrowness of thought and sentiment has produced the many absurd political systems; a devotee would sacrifice all for religion; a moralist regards virtue not as the *principal*, but the only object. A military politician is often dazzled by the glory of victory and grandeur of dominion, not considering

how dearly they are bought by the blood and distress of thousands; the political economist is so narrow in his view of property, as to forget the proprietors, and in his pursuit of national wealth thinks little of that liberty, honor, wisdom, valour, without which it cannot be enjoyed and preserved: What is extraordinary, political economy itself is divided into ridiculous sects; one doats on agriculture, another on manufactures, a third on commerce. If the professor of politics has the noble talents I have mentioned, what excellent statesmen and legislators will not be formed under his hand; but if blindly attached to a system, or a leader of political party, he will, with many valuable qualities, be one of the most pernicious men in the union.

"In one department of the federal university the science of war should be taught in all its branches, particularly those which will for a long time be most useful in America; her defence will depend very little on regular fortifications; but the art of chusing posts is very valuable in a country so woody, hilly, and intersected with rivers, creeks, &c.; and above all, the science of forming a correct disposition for battle, and in the heat of it, *under the eye of death*, displaying those excellent manœuvres, that have often conquered numbers, will, in this and most countries forever hold the highest rank.

"The belles lettres or elegant literature claim also particular attention. These are both in the ancient and modern stile called *humaniora*, because they humanize and refine the human heart. They are not merely ornamental, but extremely useful by ennobling those affections which are the bands of civil society; and by qualifying men in several respects for all the important offices of government. Military harangues have often appeased the fury of soldiers, and inspired fortitude in the most forlorn situation. In foreign negociations a great deal depends on the address, wit and genius of a minister.... Political eloquence is absolutely necessary in republics; the dull must be roused, the cold warmed, the impetuous restrained, the daring intimidated, the artful detected through all their fraudulent windings, the selfish and ungenerous exposed in all their meanness. A great speaker or writer for a party is very dangerous unless an able champion of patriotism; truth has an invincible power, but she must be held up in her true majestic form, with the just proportions, animated features, beaming eye, fine complexion, and noble air; in drapery that becomes a goddess, like that of her sister nature, now like a morning in the blooming spring, then the star bespangled midnight sky, sometimes as the foaming ocean, the thunder that strikes the lofty tower, and shatters the solid rock. The writings of *Swift* greatly promoted the peace of Utrecht: his *conduct of the allies* in particular, had a great effect upon the nation, though its pride was so highly flattered by a continual series of illustrious victories. How much *Common Sense* disposed the people of America for independency, is well known. Again, had the earl of *Chatham* been alive and well, it would probably not have been obtained without a severe

struggle. I speak of this ardent inflexible character only as an orator; for had he again been keeper of the British lion, he would much more have rouzed it to desperate deeds; it would not have slumbered, frisked whole days round a whistling mocking bird, hunted rabbets and sheep, and to no purpose left bits of the tail, and a claw here and there; it would not have struck a few bold strokes now and then, but darted furious on the chest of the fierce unicorn, though his horn might have gored its heart. A collection of the great events produced by political eloquence in ancient and modern states, would make an entertaining instructive volume. While it is a truth, that a single speech in a national assembly may determine peace or war, and that one pen may do more than 10,000 swords; that political eloquence, which is the offspring of strong sense, great knowledge, sublime fancy, warm sensibility, and above all, a noble heart, cannot be too highly valued.

"Sublime learning is a powerful antidote against that excessive love of property, which in the present mode of civilization prevails too much. A man, who has read the best political and military authors, who is well acquainted with the best poets and historians, who has often sighed over the select scenes of heroic tragedy; such a man cannot have low thoughts, and mean sentiments; he cannot regard his slaves, or acres, or shining toys, or some hogsheads of sugar, more or less, as great national objects; and in voting for a tax he does not calculate *how many shillings* will come out of his own pocket. Men of letters know their own dignity, scorn to flatter the rich or great, and under the frowns of fortune often preserve a noble spirit of independency.

"Natural philosophy and mathematics are the same every where; but moral and sentimental literature has a great influence on manners and government. A critical inquiry into the species and forms of learning most proper for America, would be a noble object to a man of genius and political knowledge. I shall only remark, that the European is not in all cases suitable; but that some justly admired compositions may have a bad influence. The characters of many favourite dramas are kings and queens, lords and noble ladies. A celebrated French author pretends that only persons of the first rank can engage the simpathy of mankind: an idea degrading to the human species every where; particularly destructive in free countries.

"America must have her own sterling even in learning; *let her establish an academy of belles lettres:* of this every fine genius in the union should be a member: it must be central, and under the patronage of the federal power."

Extract from the fourth volume of the Independent Gazetteer, printed at Philadelphia, 1788. [No. 548.]

"A gentleman under the signature of Nestor, some months since, gave the public a hint for erecting a federal university. How much

this will promote learning in general, is evident from the situation of this young country, whose pecuniary and literary resources cannot yet be great enough for more than one *illustrious assembly of the muses*. It would be an excellent institution for promoting federal sentiments. In the happy spring of youth, all our affections bloom; the high sense of honor; the warmth of friendship; the glow of patriotic virtue, then animates the enraptured soul: sublime and elegant literature then has its highest relish, refines and exalts these noble passions. What glorious effects may not then a nation expect from a concourse of her best sons at the temple of wisdom? Society in the sweet enjoyment of *wisdom*, literature, and the many social pleasures of an academic life, will create a mutual endearment, and form those charming friendships that will continue to the grave. When after a finished education they depart to their different stations and places of residence, they will be so many *capital links of the federal union;* so many stately columns under the grand fabric; so many bright luminaries to shed a radiance through the whole federal system; and so many powerful centripetal forces to give eternal stability. Infinitely above the local prejudices of vulgar bosoms, they will think and feel as genuine sons of America. I scruple not to say, that though a state college is formed on the most liberal plan, its education cannot be so patriotic as that in a federal university. Let us propose these questions to the respective students: Where did you spend the happiest part of your life? In (say) Pennsylvania. Where did you acquire those sciences and liberal arts, which you value more than Peruvian treasures? In Pennsylvania. Where did you know the best politicians, philosophers, poets, &c.? In Pennsylvania. Where are your most faithful and most admired friends? In Pennsylvania. When the dearest objects of the human heart are thus confined within a narrow sphere, it must be uncommonly noble to embrace unknown persons and objects, however nearly politically related; but all these questions would be answered by the federal student, *in America:* his learning, his virtues, his graces, all the blessings of education were acquired in the center of the confederacy *(where congress meets.)* The friends of the youth, for whom he would die, are Americans; some in Georgia, others in New Hampshire, or Kentucky; military officers, clergymen, magistrates, members of legislatures, delegates in congress, &c. &c."

Although our WASHINGTON had nothing nearer his heart, after the completion of our independence, than a federal city and a central university, as he felt a diffidence when the question for the republican form for the university arose in his mind, lest it might militate with the prejudices of those who were educated at aristocratical seminaries, and thereby fail from formidable opposition: he nevertheless, recommended the attention of congress, *in two instances*, to this object, in his speeches, while president of the United States, viz.

Extract from a speech to the first congress, 1789.

"Nor am I less persuaded that you will agree with me in opinion, that there is nothing which can better deserve your patronage, than the promotion of science and literature. Knowledge is in every country the surest basis of public happiness, &c."

Answer of the Senate.

"Literature and science are essential to the preservation of a free constitution. The measures of the government should therefore be calculated to strengthen the confidence that is due to that important truth."

Answer of the House of Representatives.

"We conceive with you in sentiment, that the promotion of science and literature will contribute to the security of a free government. We shall not lose sight of an object so worthy of regard."

Speech of the President to the fourth congress, second session, 1792.

"I have therefore proposed to the consideration of congress, the expediency of establishing a national university, and also a military academy. The durableness of both these institutions has so constantly increased with every new view I have taken of the subject, that I cannot fail of recalling your attention to them."

"The assembly to which I address myself is too enlightened not to be fully sensible how much a flourishing state of the arts and sciences contributes to national prosperity and reputation: true it is that our country, much to its honor, contains many seminaries of learning, highly respectable and useful; but the funds upon which they rest, are too narrow to command the ablest professors in the different departments of liberal knowledge for the institution contemplated, though they be excellent auxiliaries. Among the motives to such an institution, the assimilation of principles, opinions, and manners of our countrymen, by the common education of a portion of our youth from every quarter, well deserves attention."

"The more homogeneous our citizens can be made in these particulars, the greater will be our prospect of permanent union; and a primary object of such an institution should be the science of government."

"What duty of the legislature can be more pressing than to patronize a plan for communicating it to those who are to be the future guardians of the liberties of their country?"

Extract from the answer of the Senate.

"A national university may be converted to the most useful purposes. The United States will assume a more dignified station among the nations of the earth, by the successful cultivation of the higher branches of literature."

As it is unnecessary at this time, while every thing respecting our beloved Washington, is still fresh on the minds of his fellow citizens, to add to the chronological memoranda in the first part of this book, we shall only endeavour to account for his having done nothing further for the university till *he founded the institution in his last will!* In a conversation with the writer hereof, he stated his opinion, that till there were 4 or 5,000 inhabitants in the city of Washington, and until congress were comfortably accommodated, it might be premature to commence a seminary, at which our youth from other comfortable establishments were to receive an additional polish to their republican suavity of manners, as well as to their other mental and personal accomplishments. He did not wish to see the work commence till the city was prepared for it; but he added, that he hoped he had not omitted to take such measures as would at all events secure the entire object in time, even if its merits should not draw forth from every quarter the aid it would be found to deserve. He then talked again and again, on Mr. Turgot's and Dr. Price's calculations of the effect of compound interest, at which, as he was well versed in figures, he could acquit himself in a masterly manner. But to lose no more time, we now offer the extract from his will, to which *unborn millions will be indebted for their ability to shine in the senate and the field, and thus to save their country, we hope, till time shall be no more.*

Extract from Washington's will.

"It has always been a source of serious regret with me to see the youth of these United States sent to foreign countries for the purpose of education, often before their minds were formed, or they had imbibed any adequate ideas of the happiness of their own; contracting too frequently, not only habits of dissipation and extravagance, but principles unfriendly to republican government, and to the true and genuine liberties of mankind; which, thereafter, are rarely overcome. For these reasons, it has been my ardent wish, to see a plan devised on a liberal scale, which would have a tendency to spread systematic ideas through all the parts of this rising empire, thereby to do away local attachments and state prejudices, as far as the nature of things would, or indeed ought to admit, from our national councils. Looking anxiously forward to the accomplishment of so desirable an object as this is, (in my estimation) my mind has not been able to contemplate any plan more likely to effect the measure, than the establishment of a university in a central part of the United States, to which the youths of fortune and talents from all parts thereof might be sent for the completion of their education in all the branches of polite literature; in arts and sciences, in acquiring knowledge in the principles of politics and good government, and (as a matter of infinite importance, in my judgment) by associating with each other, and forming friendships in juvenile years, be enabled to free them-

selves in a proper degree from those local prejudices and habitual jealousies which have just been mentioned; and which, when carried to excess, are never failing sources of disquietude to the public mind, and pregnant of mischievous consequences to this country: under these impressions, so fully dilated"....

"ITEM. I give and bequeath in perpetuity the 50 shares which I hold in the Potomac company, (under the aforesaid acts of the legislature of Virginia) towards the endowment of a university, to be established within the limits of the district of Columbia, under the auspices of the general government, if that government should incline to extend a fostering hand towards it; and until such seminary is established, and the funds arising on these shares shall be required for its support, my further WILL and DESIRE is, that the profit accruing therefrom, shall, whenever the dividends are made, be laid out in purchasing stock in the bank of Columbia, or some other bank, at the discretion of my executors, or by the treasurer of the United States, for the time being, under the direction of congress; provided, that honourable body should patronise the measure, and the dividends proceeding from the purchase of such stock is to be vested in more stock, and so on, until a sum adequate to the accomplishment of the object is obtained; of which I have not the smallest doubt, before many years pass away, even if no aid or encouragement is given by legislative authority, or from any other source."

"*If no aid from congress, or any other source*" had followed this noble *challenge* of Washington, his donation, *at compound interest*, would in 12 years, have given $ 50,000, and in 24 years, $ 100,000; at this period, one of the colleges of the university might have been erected and endowed, and yet a part of the surplus might remain at compound interest, for the completion of the whole design.

The following extracts from a journal of the late supervisor of the city of Washington, while acting as secretary to the subscribers, for the university and monument to Washington, are descriptive of the origin and progress of this enterprise, and of the general impression in its favour.

MEMORANDUM.

On that day on which the first intelligence of the death of the beloved and universally respected MARTHA WASHINGTON, consort to THE HERO AND FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY! was received at Boston, the following address was immediately penned to appear in the same gazette with the first publication of this melancholy event, on the 2d of June, 1803. *See the Columbian Centinel of that date.*

MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

To the citizens of the United States!

When your beloved WASHINGTON, *the father of his country*, died! you saw with increased sensibility the universe in tears! AMERICANS! How did your bosoms dilate and glow, when, at the first meeting of your political fathers, following the melancholy event, you saw the call for a MONUMENT, worthy of the *sublime virtues* you hoped to perpetuate, universally applauded!

How then, fellow countrymen, have ye permitted two whole years to pass since the noble and natural resolution was every where individually formed; and the traveller still to ask in vain, *where is* THE NATIONAL MONUMENT, *sacred to the public and private virtues; to the manes of the illustrious* WASHINGTON?

COLUMBIANS! you owe to the world, as well as to yourselves, an apology, or an explanation, for the mysterious delay of your acknowledged duty: since nothing can be more true, than that a mere difference of opinion, respecting the form of the monument, or the mode of its elevation, is the sole cause. To prove this, let us agree at once to obviate all difficulty, by uniting in a simple plan to accord with the annexed, *now in operation:....*

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,

To a *monument*, sacred to public and private virtue, dedicated to GEORGE WASHINGTON, to be erected in the city bearing his name, by the voluntary contribution of citizens of the *United States*, only. The form and inscriptions, to be under the entire direction of three trustees.

I. These articles of subscription for a monument to WASHINGTON may be opened in any district or part of the United States, provided that none but citizens be allowed to subscribe, and that no individual be allowed to contribute in his own name more than one *eagle*, (or *ten dollars*) to the subscription fund.

II. The name of each subscriber shall be written in a book, and transmitted with the subscription monies to either branch of the bank of the United States.

III. To render the whole design as simple as may be, three trusty and well beloved friends, namely, BUSHROD WASHINGTON, and JOHN MARSHALL, judges in the supreme court of the United States, and BENJAMIN STODDERT, late secretary of the navy of the United States, or any two of them, are hereby empowered and requested to carry the whole design into effect, in such manner as in their wisdom may be deemed most honorable to the memory of WASHINGTON.

IV. Should the sum hereby collected be more than sufficient for a monument or university, *whatever the object of our respect may be*

called, the trustees are hereby requested to appropriate the surplus to increase the fund which WASHINGTON began, when in his last will and testament he virtually laid the corner stone of a *national university*.

V. The trustees are hereby empowered and requested to draw the subscription monies from the bank, in which they are deposited at discretion, and also to deposit the original subscription book, either with the remains of WASHINGTON, or in the library of the *national university*, founded by WASHINGTON. They are also requested to publish whenever they may think fit, statements of their progress in the important work, hereby consigned to their care.

Memorial presented to the congress of the United States.

MONDAY, January 10, 1803.

Mr. Van Ness presented a representation from Samuel Blodget, on the subject of a national university, as follows:

"The memorial of Samuel Blodget, late supervisor of the city of Washington, represents, that owing his appointment chiefly to his zeal in forming several probationary plans for a national university, he conceived it an indispensable duty after the death of Washington, to follow the commanding advice and noble example of the common father of his country, so irresistably pourtrayed in his farewell address, and in the clause of his will annexed to his liberal donation therefor. In thus calling, most respectfully, the attention of your honorable body to this part of the will of Washington, he fulfils a promise made in behalf of more than one thousand subscribers to the same object, whose respectable names accompany this memorial, with a request that a committee may be appointed to consider what portion of the public lots, and of lands in the western territory of the United States, shall be appropriated by congress to this important institution, in addition to the contents of either of the sites already contemplated therefor within the city of Washington, by Washington himself, and by the commissioners thereof. And further to consider the expediency, (should it comport with the monumental plan to be adopted) of erecting the statue of 1783, or in lieu thereof, any appropriate and characteristic equestrian statue, of the original founder of the national university, as a beautiful centre piece for the entire plan, to be surrounded by halls and colleges as they may be built in succession, by the fund to which the whole people of America, are now so liberally and so honorably contributing by voluntary subscriptions, from Maine to Georgia inclusive. Thus virtually following an ancient custom of the original Americans, when men, women and children, all carried a stone to the monumental pile of a beloved chief.

It is humbly conceived that no further aid will be necessary for your honorable body to give, till in your wisdom it may be deemed proper to follow the sublime and prophetic advice of Washington,

and to assume the entire direction of the most important object ever contemplated in the united efforts of all parties, persuasions and classes of the American people, under a firm belief that the governmental plan, and synopsis thereof will be maturely considered and wisely adapted to promote the views of the sage and provident Washington, namely, "to do away local attachments and state prejudices, as far as the nature of things would or indeed ought to admit, from our national councils;" and, in short, to promote a true amor patriæ, as well as the advancement of new arts and universal science, in all useful knowledge, while "our youth by associating with each other for these purposes, and forming friendships in their juvenile years, will free themselves from those narrow local prejudices which, when carried to excess, are never failing sources of disquiet to the public mind, and pregnant of the most mischievous consequences to this country."

Such are the principles under which this sublime institution, founded by Washington, and indubitably the best monument to his memory, is now rapidly progressing to the immortal honor of the American name, nor does it require uncommon inspiration to foretel, that as long as it shall continue true that parents are naturally attached to the most amiable of their offspring, so long will the founders throughout the Union, themselves and their posterity, delight to preserve a noble fabrick, which in itself will unite the most sublime points that can with reason interest a generous, industrious and an enlightened people, and equally endear them to their country and to each other. And so long as the divine principles that gave birth and strength to the infancy of the university may continue, so long by turning the tide of emigration in search of learning, shall the American character be the pride and boast of the liberal and learned of all nations, and the dread of every foe to human excellence.

A synopsis for the university uniting with it a plan for a free college, adopting and combining therewith the interests of the existing seminaries throughout the union, accompany this memorial, together with descriptions or duplicates of several monumental plans, which will remain before the present committee of subscribers till Congress may think proper to assume the entire direction of this object, in conformity with the ardent wishes and earnest advice so irresistably enforced by Washington."

The memorial was accompanied by a plan of the equestrian statue of Washington, surrounded by halls and colleges regularly arranged; the whole to be stiled *Washingtonia*, or the monument to Washington.

These articles were disseminated in all the news-papers, and always with an explanatory note, that the monument in contemplation was in imitation of the Timoleonteon of Syracuse, as it is described by Plutarch, to whose lives the reader is referred.

It was also stated, in handbills, that in conformity with the nomination and appointment at the first meeting of the subscribers, Samuel Blodget had accepted the office of secretary, and the cashier

of the branch bank of the United States, James Davidson, esquire, that of general treasurer to the subscribers. Both of these officers are to have each a vote, at every meeting of the original trustees. It has been also stated, that on account of their known zeal for the object, as well as their convenient residence, the following gentlemen would be asked to unite with the trustees, for the promotion of the entire plan, in any way within the views of Washington, that to them might seem meet, viz. George Washington Custis, esquire, and colonel John P. Van Ness, president of the branch bank of the United States, at Washington.

It is left to the discretion of a majority of the trustees, at any of their meetings, to commence one of the buildings on such ground as they may deem proper, after consulting the president of the United States, with due deference to his opinion, in aid of the views of Washington, and of the entire plan of his subscribing followers.

The building the present trustees are authorized to erect, shall be of free stone, in a suitable stile for one of the libraries, or for a museum, to be immediately improved as such, by depositing, therein all the books, models, relicks, antiquities, and valuable donations of every kind, suited to a library, museum, and to all the future views of the society; for the care of these models, books, &c the secretary will be responsible.

It is also within the duty of the treasurer and secretary, to see that the funds collected by any of the other volunteer agents are duly invested at compound interest, in any species of productive stocks, or minor republican monied institutions, that the original subscribers in the several districts may direct; and where there are no particular directions on the part of the subscribers, the monies are to be sent to the general treasurer, at Washington, with the certificates of the stocks invested agreeably to the general form: *In trust for the university and monument of Washington*, and notice given thereof to the general secretary for record on the books of the university.

It shall be the duty of the secretary to make known at discretion, to all the friends of science in Europe and universally, that presents are admitted from any quarter of the globe, either to the museum or library, and that foreigners (although not admitted in the list of contributors to the monumental *pile*, in honor of the father of his country) may, nevertheless, contribute to the endowment of the university, in any way consistent with the liberal and honorable views of an institution at which *the youth of all nations* are to be admitted on equal terms, excepting only in the provision for the free education of indigent youth of genius only, who intend to remain citizens of the United States.

The secretary shall publish at any time, such parts of the proceedings and progress of the subscription and work, after it commences, as he may think proper, or as in due respect to the subscribers and trustees it may be his duty to make known.

ECONOMY.

THOUGHTS

ON A PLAN OF ECONOMY (SUITED TO THE CRISIS OF 1808) FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Friends and Countrymen,

The jealousies that followed Columbus and all our enterprizing ancestors to the western world, though sometimes suspended, are again at work to check the rapid growth of *the second commercial nation of the universe.*

We feel for our fishermen, for our seamen, and for all our fellow citizens, whose commercial avocations are now interdicted by the arbitrary mandates of European powers at war.

But *perhaps* in the sequel it will be found, as in our former struggle for independence against *similar insults*, that those who have attempted to injure us will alone have cause to repent their temerity. If alive to our duty, we are prompt in our preparations to meet or to bear momentary privations in a few articles in dress we may ultimately gain by momentary losses.

Is it not obvious that the causes which tempted many of our ancestors to change their original occupations for agriculture were the result of calculations, by which it was manifest that wherever prime lands were attainable at less than one tenth of their tested and acknowledged value, by the experience of Europe, the value of labor thereon may be proportionate to the difference or to the savings of the purchaser. Hence every prudent emigrant to our new country, has preferred to labor on his own farm if he had either the means or the credit to procure one at the prices, common to this, but unknown in any country in the old world. Perhaps this, the original cause of our preference given to agricultural labor, is yet unknown to those Europeans who are endeavoring to effect a change that time and a consequent increase in our population would have produced without their aid. Already we see, in some of our cities, and in all those parts of our country that have a population of above thirty persons to a mile, a great addition to the few mechanical trades that were originally necessary to aid agricultural plans of primary importance. While we were gainers by a fair exchange of food, of cotton, &c. for luxuries, with agents for the cold and hungry manufacturing citizens of Europe, we were pleased with a commerce that FED THE HUNGRY AND CLOATHED THE NAKED; while we carried to Europe and their dependencies food for more persons than are annually employed in Great Britain, *in all their manufactories;* when we took in return therefor, articles that they could well spare with the chief benefit to themselves: *And yet we are checked in this! the principal result of our commerce!* in all its relations to those who now endeavor to restrain our growth *by starving their own citizens!* But if an ERSKINE with all his eloquence and with his incontrovertible truths, was unheard, the voice of an American will have no effect to restore reason to Europe, or to promote an *unfashionable* effort for the freedom of commerce, to increase the numbers, the industry, the wealth, and the harmony of mankind. It

would be easy to swell this introduction by new arguments to place the folly of the belligerent powers in a stronger light, but this is not my present object: It is to shew from new but solid data, that for some of the principal manufactures of Europe we are already ripe, from the ascertained increase and still rapidly increasing population, doubling in less than twenty-three years; by which in many instances the enhanced value of land near our principal cities, and for some entire states, has rendered agriculture less profitable for the capital and stock employed than many branches of manufacture suited to our country both for our consumption and commerce.—To point out these, and to select the few that are the best suited to *joint stock* institutions, with a chance for profit even if a sudden reverse of the present restrictions should promote a return of our commerce with Europe, is the main object now in the view of the writer of this essay. The merits of which, if any, can only be known by a full investigation of the facts on which the whole must finally depend.

I shall here offer a few statistical views shewing the last year's increase of the United States in their population and general wealth, with several years exports, &c. for on these views the arguments I have to offer will chiefly depend. The table B will evince the truth of my assertion that we have exported provisions sufficient for all the persons employed in manufactories in Britain, green vegetables and milk excepted. The entire manufactories of Britain are now equal to 350 millions of dollars, of which they consume near 170 millions at home; and during the last year only sold to us near 40 millions of dollars, of which one third were in all kinds of cotton goods, from our own staple. The whole of the cotton manufactured in G. Britain, in 1807, was but little more than equal to half of their last year's importation, viz. 60 millions of pounds; half of which was again exported. Ten millions of lbs. of cotton, which did not average to the planter more than 20 cents, or two millions of dollars for the whole, was the entire quantity necessary for the 13 millions value in cotton goods that we imported the same year: But as the manufacturer at Manchester paid 40 *cents on an average*, or *one hundred per centum* on the original American cost, the prospect for a saving by our home manufactory would be obvious, even if the sum of twenty-five per centum, a fair average for the charges of insurance, of freight, of commissions, and of custom-house duties on importation, were not included. These charges of 25 per cent. are common to other imported goods; but the great saving on the raw materials is confined to cotton goods and to hats made of American furs, to gloves of American peltry, and a few articles of little value compared with those of which our own cotton is the staple, and the amount imported near one third the value of all we receive from Great Britain. That these estimates may be better understood, the following tables are presented in order to assist in our important enquiry.

Should an investigation of the facts on which these thoughts are predicated ever become fashionable, the business of legislation, of public and of private economy, will become plain to many who are now so much at a loss how to direct their patriotic and social dispositions and exertions, that *they dare do nothing, lest they should do wrong.*

nary statistical table of the population and general wealth of the United States, for the years 1806 *and* 1807.

		1806.	1807.
ories of the U. States, *with*			
ouisiana,	acres	1,280,000,000	1,280,000,000
ersons	persons	5,305,000	5,460,000
,	do.	1,060,000	1,096,362
persons of color,	do.	138,000	147,000
,	do.	330,000	345,000
s,	do.	159,000	164,000
population,	do.	6,365,400	6,556,362
ncrease, yearly, 3 *per cent.*	do.	185,400	190,962
s to each mile,	do.	3	3
ng houses,	houses	1,245,000	1,290,000
es,	number	20	22
mies,	do.	45	57
ved lands,	acres	39,860,000	39,990,000
ge price cultivated,	cents	625	630
in their natural state,	do.	225	230
,	number	1,245,000	1,300,000
attle,	do.	3,000,000	3,200,000
idges,	do.	38	48
kes and canals,	do.	70	82
,	men	1,145,000	1,200,000
U. S.	vessels	28	90
n,	men	67,000	69,000
hipping,	tons	1,397,265	
s,	dollars	104,000,000	107,000,000
s,	do.	103,787,236	108,343,225
nce companies,	capital	15,200,000	17,000,000
ge labor per day,	cents	75	75
wheat per bushel,	do.	120	115
ne,	dollars	15,559,936	
liture,	do.	15,021,104	
c medium,	do.	18,500,020	20,000,000
	number	85	86
apital,	dollars	48,500,000	50,000,000
otes circulating,	do.	17,000,000	18,000,000
al public debt,	do.	97,223,099	96,462,752
fund and reimbursements,	do.	28,519,428	31,369,709
the treasury,	do.	4,538,105	9,643,842
house bonds,	do.	19,553,890	
aluation U. States,	do.	2,511,000,000	2,518,000,000
lands sold,	acres	2,385,000	2,669,904
ls public lands,	dollars	4,959,155	5,54

TABLE CONTINUED.		1806.	1807.
National Funds, viz.			
Active Sinking fund,	dollars	17,113,835	18,347,580
4500 lots in Washington city,	do.	1,500,000	1,500,000
Western public lands, above,	acres	250,000,000	250,000,000
Louisiana lands, above,	do.	400,000,000	400,000,000

TOTAL *consumption of all the foreign merchandize only, within the United States, for the year* 1807, *from known facts and from estimates on the experience of the last five years; rated at the prices at which they were sold to the consumers.*

Merchandize, duties ad valorem at 12 1-2 to 22 1-2 per centum	49,505,000	Geneva	850,000
		Brandy	3,500,900
Nails and Spikes	520,030	Wines	3,126,480
Lead and manufactures of lead	358,290	Teas	2,608,660
Steel, &c.	336,000	Coffee	2,644,382
Beer, ale and porter	155,500	Sugar	5,027,630
Cheese, British and Dutch	43,000	Molasses	2,917,220
Boots and Shoes	171,840	Cotton	32,080
Coal	72,600	Pepper	206,000
Salt	1,506,000	Indigo	266,000
Rum and spirits	5,103,000	Pimento	54,000
Cocoa	136,000	All other articles	4,000,000
Hemp	960,000		
Total,			83,876,612

Although the total consumption at the cost to the consumers may amount to 86,000,000 dollars, near 20 per centum of this sum was realized in profits by our own trading citizens. The net cost of goods, or the sum paid for them in Europe, was not more than $69,000,000; but as this was more than 10 dollars a head for our population, then amounting to above 6,500,000 persons, *the times* require we should think of the best mode to save as much of this sum in future as we can, and by the easiest and most salutary mode in our power.

In the table *classing all our occupations* we have included above 400,000 persons who are but *nominal* AGRICULTURALISTS, for their aversion to their present line of labour. If half of these could be persuaded to become manufacturers in either of the useful branches, *open for their choice*, our country would be *completely independent*. Other useful changes will take place of course, agreeably to the prospects, dispositions, and necessities incident *to the present times*.—A recent report to Parliament from some of the principal British merchants, has made their exports to the U. States of America 10 millions sterling; but with all due respect for their estimates *we find they* have exceeded the sum above six millions of dollars on the *last year, in which* these exports were greater than at any former period.

Domestic Exports U. S. comparing the product of 1791 with the last 5 years from official documents, valued in dollars U. S.

PRODUCE OF THE SEA.

Year.	Dried Salt Fish.	Pickled Fish.	Whale Oil and Bone.	Spermaceti Candles.	Total of the Sea.
1791	1,200,000	200,000	196,480	60,000	$1,656,48
1803	1,620,000	560,000	280,000	175,000	2,635,00
1804	2,413,256	639,419	311,028	69,720	3,433,42
1805	2,058,000	348,000	314,000	163,000	2,884,00
1806	2,150,000	366,000	418,000	182,000	3,116,00
1807	1,896,000	302,000	476,000	130,000	2,804,00

PRODUCE OF THE FOREST.

Year.	Ginseng and Peltry.	Naval Stores.	Pearl and Pot Ashes.	Lumber, Masts, &c.	Total of the Forest.
1791	290,208	230,000	350,000	1,210,000	$2,080,20
1803	630,002	460,000	735,000	2,800,000	4,850,00
1804	1,047,305	327,931	642,000	2,548,000	4,654,46
1805	1,115,000	702,000	776,000	2,602,000	5,261,0 0
1806	980,000	409,000	935,000	2,537,000	4,861,00
1807	995,000	335,000	1,448,000	2,637,000	5,476,00

PRODUCE OF AGRICULTURE.

Year.	Animal Food &c.	Vegetable Food.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Total of Agriculture.
1791	1,200,000	4,640,000	4,000,000	30,000	$ 9,870,000
1803	4,135,000	14,080,000	6,230,000	7,920,000	32,995,000
1804	4,284,568	12,080,684	6,000,048	7,404,117	33,385,262
1805	3,385,000	11,752,000	6,341,000	9,445,000	31,562,000
1806	3,274,000	11,050,000	6,572,000	8,532,000	32,375,000
1807	3,086,000	14,432,000	5,476,000	14,232,100	37,832,000

PRODUCE OF MANUFACTURES.

Year.	Domestic Manufactures.	Of Foreign Materials.	Total Manufactures.	Total of the Domestic Exports.
1791	600,000	400,009	1,093,320	$14,600,000
1803	790,000	565,000	1,356,000	42,235,000
1804	1,134,864	454,916	2,189,000	41,095,089
1805	1,579,000	721,000	2,300,000	42,387,000
1806	1,889,000	818,000	2,707,000	46,504,000
1807	1,652,000	468,000	2,120,000	48,700,000

Total of British Manufactures from the most approved statements, with British Goods consumed in the United States, in 1807.

Materials.	*Annual value per estimate.* 1807.	*Persons employed.* 1807.	*Daily wages for good hands.*	*Profit on the capital.*	*Consumed the United States in* 180
	STERLING.		CENTS.	PER CENT.	DOLLAR
Cotton	12,000,000	300,000	30 to 45	10 to 15	11,950,
Woollen	14,000,000	360,000	20 to 40	10 to 12	4,500,
Leather	10,000,000	100,000	35 to 40	10	2,600,
Steel plate and plating	4,400,000	55,000	35 to 48	10 to 15	3,300,
Iron, Copper, &c.	9,600,000	85,000	30 to 45	12 to 20	
Of flax	4,000,000	80,000	30 to 35	10 to 12	2,300,
Silk	3,700,000	60,000	30 to 36	10 to 12	2,600,
Hemp	2,600,000	50,000	38 to 40	10 to 15	1,000,
Potteries	2,000,000	40,000	26 to 30	8 to 15	2,460,
Glass	2,500,000	30,000	35 to 50	10 to 15	
Paper	200,000	10,000	38 to 45	12 to 16	1,000,
Peltry, hats, &c.	300,000	20,000	30 to 40	12 to 18	
Breweries and all others	6,700,000	124,000	40	10 to 15	6,000,
Pounds Sterling	72,000,000	1,304,000	Aver'd 40	Aver'd 12	38,110,

Population of the United States CLASSED *and compared with that of England and Wales, for the year* 1807.

Classing of each Profession.	*Population of the U. S. 3 to a square mile.*		*Population of Great Britain, 150 to square mile.*	
PRODUCTIVE CLASS, OR NO. 1.	ACTIVE.	TOTAL.	ACTIVE.	TOTAL
Sea and river fishermen	6,300	35,000	8,000	18,
Agricultural labourers	2,000,000	3,641,362	1,800,000	2,600,
Active seamen and half seamen	115,000	330,000	200,000	300,
Mechanics and manufacturers	230,000	1,000,000	1,384,000	2,500,
	2,358,000	4,906,362	3,392,000	5,418,
STIMULATING CLASS, OR NO. 2.				
Liberal monied capitalists	50,000	200,000	100,000	300,
Vigilant and liberal land proprietors,	100,000	400,000	150,000	500,
Professional and scientific, active merchants, and all brisk circulators of their own money and of borrowed capital	150,000	500,000	300,000	950,
CONSUMING CLASS, OR NO. 3.	–	350,000	–	2,350,
Total,		6,556,362		9,518

Note. NUMBER 3, is made up chiefly of useless persons, standing armies, idle nobility, idle recluse, idle paupers, miserly and idle land and money monopolizers, gamblers, beggars, thieves, prostitutes, and all other vicious and unprofitable *drones in the Hive.*

The *stimulating* class or No. 2, contains many partial labourers in the *productive* line; and some even of the *consuming* class are usefully employed but not enough to earn the price of the provisions they consume. The *total columns* contain the families and dependents on the active population. Our consuming class is much incumbered with superannuated slaves and of *freed* men of colour.—Fishing, ranks first *for subsistence only.*

Although the best European statistical information attainable, is made up, *in part*, from *estimates*, they are yet sufficient to establish a belief, that not more than one sixth of the whole number, or 1,600,000 persons are employed in agricultural labor in South Britain. Their wages have greatly increased by the late universal increase of all money, from twenty four cents in 1793 to thirty-eight cents, an average for South Britain in 1807. Their numbers actively employed in manufactures, are from 1,200,000 to 1,800,000; and their wages, *as stated*, will average 40 cents. The annual amount manufactured in G. Britain is equal to 350,000,000 of dollars; and the capital essential to all the expence, and the entire credits usually given by them equal to two years product, or to 700,000,000 of dollars.

The hands employed in Europe to fabricate for the consumption of one year for the United States, are about 200,000; of which near 65,000 are engaged in the cotton line; for which about 10,100,000 lbs. were requisite for the last year's stock.

On pursuing our enquiry, we are more confirmed in the belief, that very great benefits are to be realized by tranferring and extending this branch to all the most populous parts of the United States, even if a good commercial understanding should restore our former system of exchange with Europe for other articles. The difference between the price at which we could purchase our own raw cotton would be from 15 to 25 cents in common, and more as long as any misunderstandings may continue between us and our former correspondents in Europe. The 10,100,000 lbs. of cotton, that costs *at Manchester* 40 cents, would not average more than 20 cents at home, or 2,000,000 of dollars; but for the whole of our cotton branch we should require enough for two years purchase of the entire productions, or near 22,000,000 of dollars. As since the inventions of the *ingenious* Mr. Arkwright, joint stock associations are found better suited to the *cotton branch* than unconnected individual exertions. Nothing can be more favorable for our country, if every fact in relation be duly considered and embraced.

About 60,000 persons, who now do but little or *nothing*, in the United States, may be among the best qualified for this important branch of domestic employment: I mean women and children, of a cast that could not be so easily persuaded to engage in any other branch of social and useful industry. But the wages, which the peculiar circumstances already stated would permit the managers to give, and the great neatness and order prevalent *in a well constructed* cotton factory, with a very little of the old-fa

called, the trustees are hereby requested to appropriate the surplus to increase the fund which WASHINGTON began, when in his last will and testament he virtually laid the corner stone of a *national university*.

V. The trustees are hereby empowered and requested to draw the subscription monies from the bank, in which they are deposited at discretion, and also to deposit the original subscription book, either with the remains of WASHINGTON, or in the library of the *national university*, founded by WASHINGTON. They are also requested to publish whenever they may think fit, statements of their progress in the important work, hereby consigned to their care.

Memorial presented to the congress of the United States.

MONDAY, January 10, 1803.

Mr. Van Ness presented a representation from Samuel Blodget, on the subject of a national university, as follows:

"The memorial of Samuel Blodget, late supervisor of the city of Washington, represents, that owing his appointment chiefly to his zeal in forming several probationary plans for a national university, he conceived it an indispensable duty after the death of Washington, to follow the commanding advice and noble example of the common father of his country, so irresistably pourtrayed in his farewell address, and in the clause of his will annexed to his liberal donation therefor. In thus calling, most respectfully, the attention of your honorable body to this part of the will of Washington, he fulfils a promise made in behalf of more than one thousand subscribers to the same object, whose respectable names accompany this memorial, with a request that a committee may be appointed to consider what portion of the public lots, and of lands in the western territory of the United States, shall be appropriated by congress to this important institution, in addition to the contents of either of the sites already contemplated therefor within the city of Washington, by Washington himself, and by the commissioners thereof. And further to consider the expediency, (should it comport with the monumental plan to be adopted) of erecting the statue of 1783, or in lieu thereof, any appropriate and characteristic equestrian statue, of the original founder of the national university, as a beautiful centre piece for the entire plan, to be surrounded by halls and colleges as they may be built in succession, by the fund to which the whole people of America, are now so liberally and so honorably contributing by voluntary subscriptions, from Maine to Georgia inclusive. Thus virtually following an ancient custom of the original Americans, when men, women and children, all carried a stone to the monumental pile of a beloved chief.

It is humbly conceived that no further aid will be necessary for your honorable body to give, till in your wisdom it may be deemed proper to follow the sublime and prophetic advice of Washington,

and to assume the entire direction of the most important object ever contemplated in the united efforts of all parties, persuasions and classes of the American people, under a firm belief that the governmental plan, and synopsis thereof will be maturely considered and wisely adapted to promote the views of the sage and provident Washington, namely, "to do away local attachments and state prejudices, as far as the nature of things would or indeed ought to admit, from our national councils;" and, in short, to promote a true amor patriæ, as well as the advancement of new arts and universal science, in all useful knowledge, while "our youth by associating with each other for these purposes, and forming friendships in their juvenile years, will free themselves from those narrow local prejudices which, when carried to excess, are never failing sources of disquiet to the public mind, and pregnant of the most mischievous consequences to this country."

Such are the principles under which this sublime institution, founded by Washington, and indubitably the best monument to his memory, is now rapidly progressing to the immortal honor of the American name, nor does it require uncommon inspiration to foretel, that as long as it shall continue true that parents are naturally attached to the most amiable of their offspring, so long will the founders throughout the Union, themselves and their posterity, delight to preserve a noble fabrick, which in itself will unite the most sublime points that can with reason interest a generous, industrious and an enlightened people, and equally endear them to their country and to each other. And so long as the divine principles that gave birth and strength to the infancy of the university may continue, so long by turning the tide of emigration in search of learning, shall the American character be the pride and boast of the liberal and learned of all nations, and the dread of every foe to human excellence.

A synopsis for the university uniting with it a plan for a free college, adopting and combining therewith the interests of the existing seminaries throughout the union, accompany this memorial, together with descriptions or duplicates of several monumental plans, which will remain before the present committee of subscribers till Congress may think proper to assume the entire direction of this object, in conformity with the ardent wishes and earnest advice so irresistably enforced by Washington."

The memorial was accompanied by a plan of the equestrian statue of Washington, surrounded by halls and colleges regularly arranged; the whole to be stiled *Washingtonia*, or the monument to Washington.

These articles were disseminated in all the news-papers, and always with an explanatory note, that the monument in contemplation was in imitation of the Timoleonteon of Syracuse, as it is described by Plutarch, to whose lives the reader is referred.

It was also stated, in handbills, that in conformity with the nomination and appointment at the first meeting of the subscribers, Samuel Blodget had accepted the office of secretary, and the cashier

of the branch bank of the United States, James Davidson, esquire, that of general treasurer to the subscribers. Both of these officers are to have each a vote, at every meeting of the original trustees. It has been also stated, that on account of their known zeal for the object, as well as their convenient residence, the following gentlemen would be asked to unite with the trustees, for the promotion of the entire plan, in any way within the views of Washington, that to them might seem meet, viz. George Washington Custis, esquire, and colonel John P. Van Ness, president of the branch bank of the United States, at Washington.

It is left to the discretion of a majority of the trustees, at any of their meetings, to commence one of the buildings on such ground as they may deem proper, after consulting the president of the United States, with due deference to his opinion, in aid of the views of Washington, and of the entire plan of his subscribing followers.

The building the present trustees are authorized to erect, shall be of free stone, in a suitable stile for one of the libraries, or for a museum, to be immediately improved as such, by depositing, therein all the books, models, relicks, antiquities, and valuable donations of every kind, suited to a library, museum, and to all the future views of the society; for the care of these models, books, &c the secretary will be responsible.

It is also within the duty of the treasurer and secretary, to see that the funds collected by any of the other volunteer agents are duly invested at compound interest, in any species of productive stocks, or minor republican monied institutions, that the original subscribers in the several districts may direct; and where there are no particular directions on the part of the subscribers, the monies are to be sent to the general treasurer, at Washington, with the certificates of the stocks invested agreeably to the general form: *In trust for the university and monument of Washington*, and notice given thereof to the general secretary for record on the books of the university.

It shall be the duty of the secretary to make known at discretion, to all the friends of science in Europe and universally, that presents are admitted from any quarter of the globe, either to the museum or library, and that foreigners (although not admitted in the list of contributors to the monumental *pile*, in honor of the father of his country) may, nevertheless, contribute to the endowment of the university, in any way consistent with the liberal and honorable views of an institution at which *the youth of all nations* are to be admitted on equal terms, excepting only in the provision for the free education of indigent youth of genius only, who intend to remain citizens of the United States.

The secretary shall publish at any time, such parts of the proceedings and progress of the subscription and work, after it commences, as he may think proper, or as in due respect to the subscribers and trustees it may be his duty to make known.

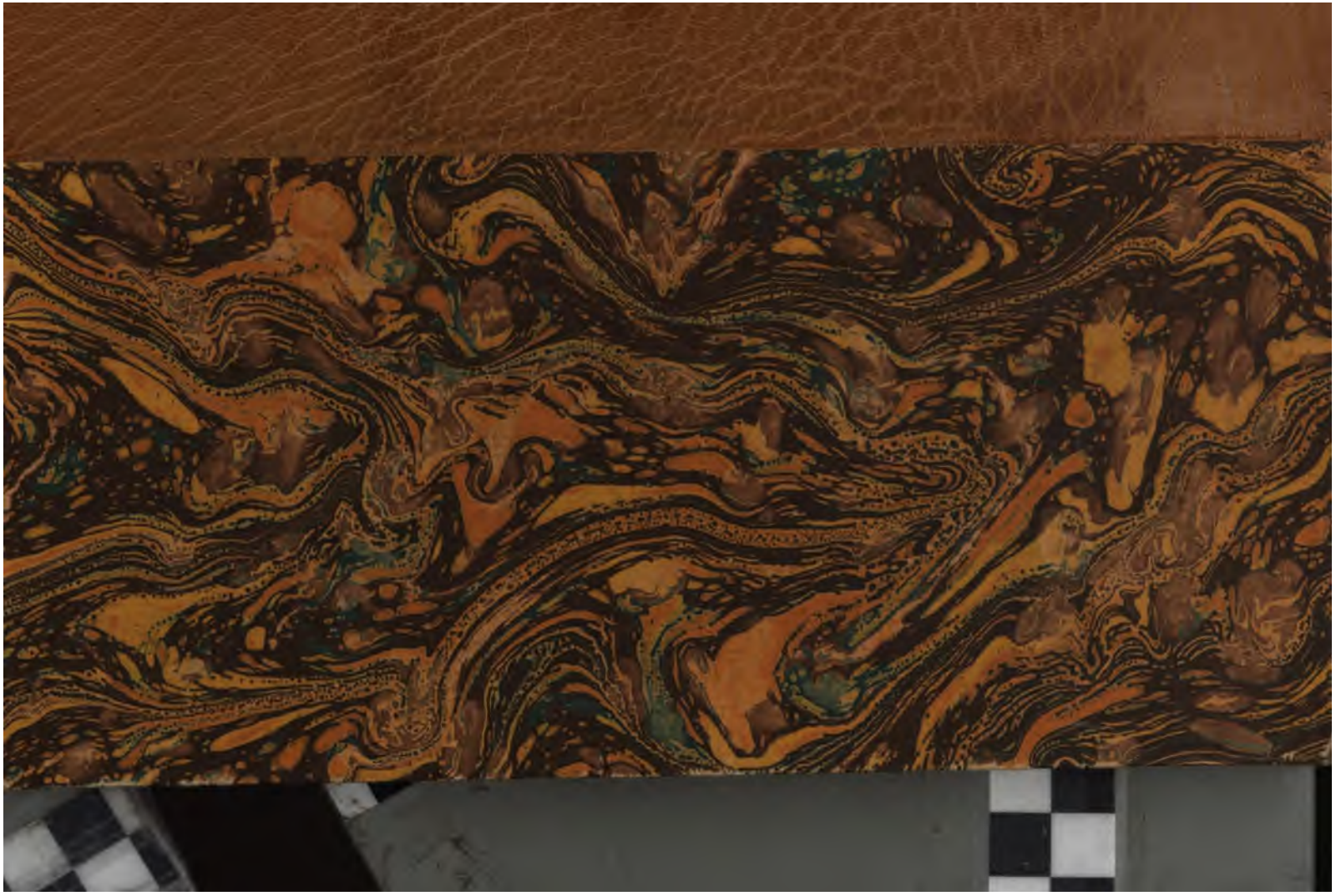
E 331 .B65 C.1
Economica:
Stanford University Libraries
3 6105 036 862 303

E
33
.B

STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
CECIL H. GREEN LIBRARY
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA 94305-6004
(415) 723-1493

All books may be recalled after 7 days

DATE DUE

28D NOV 0 4 1995
NOV 0 4 1995
NOV 0 4 1995
28D DEC 0 2 1995
DEC 0 2 1995
DOC FEB 0 8 1996
DEC 0 6 1995
JUN 3 0 1998
DEC 3 0 1998

MAY 1 8 2005
JAN 1 4 2005
APR 1 2 2006
APR 0 2 2006